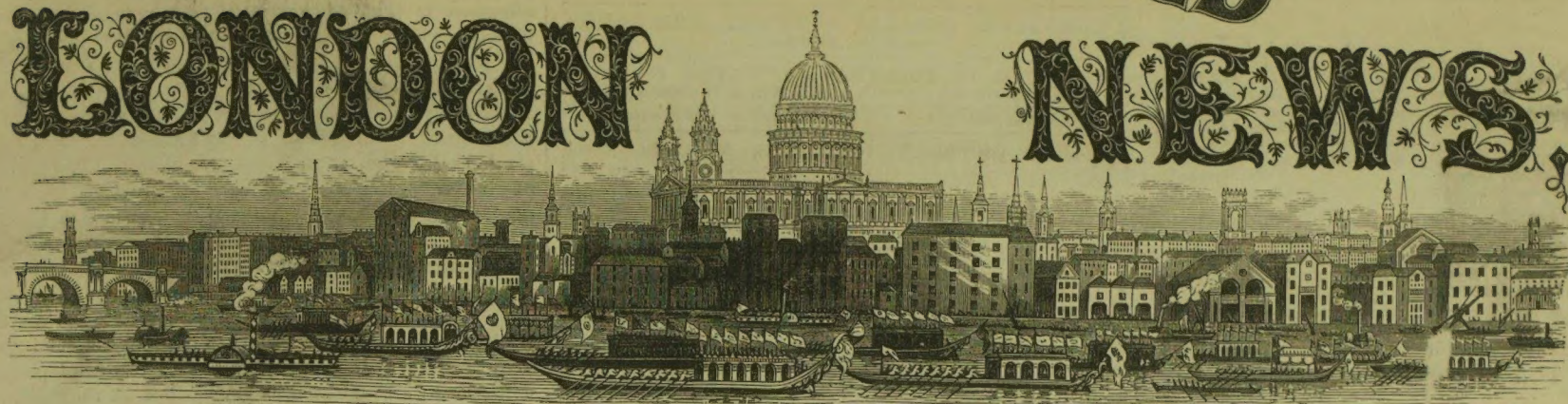


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2026.—VOL. LXXII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

WITH } SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } By Post, 6d.



R.C. Woodville

A YOUNG KAFFIR CHIEF.



## BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at The Oaks, The Avenue, Upper Norwood, the wife of Herbert Meyer, Esq., of a daughter.

On Feb. 16, at St. Mary's Cottage, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand, the wife of Wm. Tomlinson, Esq., F.R.A.S., of the Auckland College and Grammar School, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at 24, Manchester-square, Lady Elward Spencer Churchill, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On Feb. 14, at Ellengowan, Darling Downs, Queensland, Australia, by the Rev. J. H. L. Zillman, the Hon. George Thorne, to Celia Constance Maude, eldest daughter of R. U. Mackay, Esq., of Melbourne, and granddaughter of the late General Uinack, R.A., The Lodge, Youghal, Ireland.

On Feb. 20 last, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Rosario, Argentine Republic, by the Rev. W. J. Coombe, English Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Francis N. Lett, James Lloyd, Esq., general manager of the Central Argentine Land Company, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Greenwood, Esq., of Burnley, Lancashire.

## DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Portwood, Great Malvern, Alice, the beloved wife of Francis Simpson, Esq.

On the 18th inst., at the Rectory, Fifield Bavant, Salisbury, Mary Neate Gordon, daughter of the late Alexander Gordon, Esq., Royal Marines, formerly of Wootton Bassett, aged 77.

\*. The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4.

## SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday. Morning Lessons: Num. xvi. to 36; 1 Cor. xv. to 29; Evening Lessons: Num. xvi. 36, or xvii. to 12.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary Humphry; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. W. F. Norris, Vicar of Buckingham.  
St. James's, noon.  
Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

## MONDAY, APRIL 29.

Alexander II., Czar of Russia, born, 1818.  
Philosophical Club, anniversary, 6.  
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.  
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.  
Zoological Society, anniversary, noon.

## TUESDAY, APRIL 30.

Easter Law Sittings begin.  
Art-Union of London, noon.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thibault—Dyer on Vegetable Morphology).  
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Messrs. Mallet, Lambert, and Avern on the Punjab Northern State Bridges).  
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Dr. P. C. Sutherland on Agriculture in Natal).  
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles.  
The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.  
British Museum closed for a week.  
Grosvenor Gallery summer exhibition opens.  
Royal Institution, anniversary, 2 p.m.  
British Archaeological Association, anniversary, 4.30 p.m.  
St. Paul's Cathedral, consecration of Rev. Llewellyn Jones as Bishop of Newfoundland.  
British and Foreign Bible Society, anniversary, 11 a.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).  
Agricultural Society, noon.  
Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.

## THURSDAY, MAY 2.

New moon, 0.50 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Lord Rayleigh on Colour).  
Hibbert Lecture, Chapter-House, Westminster, 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Professor Max Müller—on the Origin and Growth of Religion: Is Fetishism a Primitive Form of Religion?).  
Chemical Society, 8 p.m., lecture (Mr. Sidney H. Vine on the Chemical Aspect of Vegetable Physiology).  
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.

## FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Dr. W. Spottiswoode on Polarised Light—a Nocturne in Black and Yellow).  
Society of Arts, Indian section, 8 p.m. (Major Bateman-Champain on the Telegraph Routes between England and India).

## SATURDAY, MAY 4.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Richard Steele).  
New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, 3 p.m.  
National Academy for Development of Pianoforte Playing, concert, 3 p.m.  
London Rowing Club, Layton Pairs.

## THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.  
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
April 10	29.861	45.9	36.5	72	10	51.0	42.5	E.	634	1.190	
11	30.007	45.3	43.6	95	10	53.0	44.7	E.N.E.	316	0.390	
12	30.101	48.7	40.6	76	1	60.6	39.2	E.N.E.	240	0.000	
13	29.993	49.9	40.3	72	9	61.0	41.4	E. S.	251	0.065	
14	29.951	55.0	47.6	77	—	63.6	49.1	S. S.W. S.W.	302	0.000	
15	29.981	51.6	46.3	83	7	60.8	45.0	S.W. S.W.	165	0.040	
16	29.765	50.6	47.2	89	9	60.7	44.7	S.W. S.W.	76	0.030	
17	29.686	50.2	45.8	86	9	57.1	47.0	S.W.	157	0.700	
18	29.735	48.8	45.3	88	5	63.6	43.0	S.W. W. S.W.	112	0.050	
19	29.636	51.6	48.0	87	9	61.6	43.0	E.S.E. S.W. S.	245	0.560	
20	29.470	49.5	48.0	95	7	56.8	47.7	E.S.E. S. W. S.W.	149	0.220	
21	29.672	51.9	46.1	82	—	60.0	45.5	S.	253	0.025	
22	29.774	50.9	46.4	84	5	59.0	46.2	E.	191	0.000	
23	29.545	50.9	45.9	86	9	58.0	45.9	E. E.N.E.	378	0.075	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

APRIL 10 TO APRIL 16.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.865	29.965	30.137	30.090	29.977	30.021	29.824				
Temperature of Air	46.8	42.2	50.2	52.2	53.7	54.8	51.4				
Temperature of Evaporation	42.2	44.6	47.7	49.3	51.9	51.9	49.7				
Direction of Wind	E.	E.	E.N.E.	E.	S.	S.W.	S.W.				

APRIL 17 TO APRIL 23.											
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.723	29.709	29.656	29.485	29.618	29.842	29.708				
Temperature of Air	53.6	47.3	51.0	52.4	54.3	50.8	52.6				
Temperature of Evaporation	49.3	46.0	50.7	51.8	51.7	49.5	48.7				
Direction of Wind	W.S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	W.S.W.	S.	E.	E.				

**LIVERPOOL CORPORATION.—ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION.**—WALKER ART-GALLERY.—Arrangements are now completed for holding the EIGHTH ANNUAL AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colours. Intending Contributors are requested to take notice that the days appointed for the reception of Pictures are from Aug. 1 to Aug. 10, both inclusive; and that Artists who have not been specially invited to contribute must address their works, carriage paid, to the Curator of the Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, Mr. J. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, acting as Agent in London. JOSEPH RAYNER, TOWN CLERK.

**GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION.**  
Open MAY 1. Admission 1s.

**INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.**  
The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.  
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

**SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, 9, Conduit-street.**  
Recent-street. The FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Nine till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.  
THOS. ROBERTS, Sec.

**DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT,"**  
"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 ft. by 22 ft.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

**ELIJAH WALTON.—ISLE OF WIGHT, and other WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,** chiefly Alpine and Eastern, on VIEW and for SALE. EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

**THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF KING, LORDS, AND COMMONS.**—Grand Historical Picture by T. H. MAGUIRE—will be ON VIEW on and after MONDAY, APRIL 29, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-st.

**SCHOECK'S GRAND OIL PAINTING OF THE COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA** and other Works of his. Scenes of Norway, Switzerland, and the Danube. A selected Collection of his valuable Productions during the space of Ten Years' Travel. ON VIEW at EMIL DUNK'S NEW GALLERY, 113, Buckingham Palace-road (close to Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.**  
The GALLERY is now REOPENED for the Season with a NEW COLLECTION OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

**MADAME SAINTON-DOLBY'S VOCAL ACADEMY,** for the Training of Amateur and Professional Vocalists. The next Term begins on 26th inst. A Free Scholarship will be competed for in July next. Candidates must not be under 17 or over 19 years of age.—Particulars can be obtained at 71, Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, on any day except Wednesdays and Saturdays, between the hours of Eleven and One.

**NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.** Conductors, Dr. Wyld and Mr. Ganz. The FIRST CONCERT will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, at Three o'clock. Programme: Overture, "Oberon" (Weber); Aria, "Caro mio ben" (Giordani); Concerto in E minor for violin (Mendelssohn); "Lied Traunkönig und sein Lieb" (Bart); Symphony in G major (Schubert); "Lieder" (Brahms); Solo violin, Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso (Sola Saens); Overture, "Ruy Blas" (Mendelssohn). Vocalist—Middle, Redeker; Solo Violon—Senior Sarasate. Subscription Tickets for the five concerts, 5s. 6d.; 2s. 6d.; 1s. 6d.; 1s. 3d.; 1s. 0d. (Guinea and a half). Area Stalls, 1s. 0d.; Balcony Stalls, 6d.; Balcony, 3s.; Area and Gallery, 1s. At Austin's, Mitchell's, Oliver's, Hays', Lucas, Weber, and Co.'s; Lamborn Cock's; Keith, Prowse; and Chappell and Co.'s.

**ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.**  
ALL THE YEAR ROUND EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT.  
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS AT THREE AND EIGHT.

**THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS,**  
the source whence all imitators have derived the salient features of the class of entertainment brought to such a high degree of perfection and popularity by Messrs. Moore and Burgess whose company now comprises no less than FORTY ARTISTS OF KNOWN EMINENCE selected from the members of the principal opera companies and orchestras of the United Kingdom.

THE PRESENT YEAR IS THE THIRTEENTH OF THE MOORE AND BURGESS UNINTERMITTED SEASON AT THE ST. JAMES'S HALL LONDON, an event without a parallel in the history of the World's Amusement.  
Fauteuil, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, Raised and Cushioned Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s. Doors open for all Day Performances at 2.30, for the Evening Performances at 7.0. No fees. No charge for Programmes. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall. Places can be secured, without extra charge, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall, daily, from nine a.m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 4.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 30	11 55	12 07	12 37	1 12	1 45	2 17
2 34	2 59	3 24	3 54	4 28	5 01	5 30

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1878.

That the lapse of an entire week, even at Eastertide, has not appreciably increased the strain upon our international relations with Russia, or with any of the Treaty Powers, but has, if anything, rather relaxed it, may be accepted so far as a favourable augury for the maintenance of peace. The demand made upon the Government of India by her Majesty's Cabinet to send out to Malta some seven or eight thousand native troops—an order which became known to the British public only after the adjournment of both Houses of Parliament for the Easter Recess—naturally increased the public curiosity for a few days. It might be only a precautionary measure, deemed to be all the more efficient because it pointed most distinctly to future possibilities which might place England, even in a military sense, on something like a par with Russia if war between them should unhappily ensue. It was a startling piece of information. It seemed to indicate on the part of the Queen's Government a determination to engage the whole Military Force of the Empire in the imminent struggle between this country and Russia. The number of troops to be sent forward to Malta was not sufficiently large to affect immediately the relative position of the two Powers; but it introduced a precedent capable apparently of indefinite expansion. The cloud above the horizon "not bigger than a man's hand" was not more ominous of what might be, than the recourse had by the Ministry to this small Indian contingent. It was, perhaps, to this that Lord Derby referred in his speech in the House of Lords on retiring from office, as the chief reason for his resignation. The policy of the step we are not about to discuss. Doubtless, it will engage the attention of Parliament as soon as the two Houses reassemble. It may be looked at from many sides, for it has many bearings, remote as well as immediate. But, considered simply in its relation to the development of what is called "the Eastern Question," its aspect, unquestionably, is one of menace rather than of conciliation.

But over against this incident the world is invited to place another, not less important, perhaps, and far more promising. Germany has proposed, as something like a preliminary to the holding of a Congress, the withdrawal on the part of England from Turkish waters, and the

retirement on the part of Russia from the immediate vicinity of Constantinople. Both Powers, it is understood, have intimated their readiness to entertain the suggestion. In principle both have acquiesced in its propriety. The difficulty to be overcome prior to its adoption is that of measuring an equivalent in time between naval and military movements. Negotiations are going forward whilst we write with a view to the removal of this difficulty, and it is considered as not by any means insuperable. The arrangement takes the character somewhat of an armistice, but of an armistice between nations not yet at war. The proposal (should it be found practicable) will remove to a large extent that element of danger which, even if a Congress should assemble, might accidentally and suddenly upset all the efforts of diplomacy. The naked light is now too near the gunpowder for safety. The fall of a spark might at any time cause an explosion which not the maturest wisdom of statesmen could prevent from setting the world aflame. An understanding of the kind proposed will give to all parties greater freedom in their deliberations at the Council-Table. Coolness can hardly be expected from men who discuss their differences while sitting upon the safety-valve. To be sure, an agreement on this head does not necessarily imply any further approach to agreement on the substantial differences which distinguish the respective policy of each party. But everyone would be relieved by an exclusion from the dispute of the element of chance. The seeming approach of both England and Russia to the German proposition is the most encouraging feature of the present state of affairs between them. It may (as similar features have done) end in disappointment. It may fade into nothing, to be replaced by something more minatory than ever. But, taking it for what it is, it opens a brighter prospect than any event we have recently had before us.

It does not by any means follow that a retirement by the British Fleet simultaneously with the withdrawal of the Russian Army from the neighbourhood of Constantinople will at once remove the divergence of political feeling which at present stands in the way of a meeting of Congress. Prince Bismarck, we believe, has formulated a basis upon which, in his judgment, the signatory Powers may meet without humiliating concession on the part of either of them. He has suggested, and his suggestion has been accepted by all the Governments affected but our own, that the invitation to Congress should be "to revise the Treaties of 1856 and 1871, while taking into account the new state of things created by recent events in the East." This form of invitation is understood to be regarded by her Majesty's Cabinet as too indefinite. The Queen's Ministers have asked for a declaration on the part of Russia that she regards all the questions raised by the Treaty of San Stefano as having a European character, and as only capable of being settled by an understanding of the great European Powers. The demand strikes one, at first sight, as unnecessarily technical and pedantic, inasmuch as should the Congress meet, the substance of it would no doubt be gained. But our Government, taking into account, perhaps, anterior circumstances, appear to regard the obligation as incumbent upon them of disallowing the right of any Power to set aside at her own instance and by her own will a solemn European compact, because, according to their view, it would cut at the root of all international engagements. Diplomatically, we believe this position, annoyingly obstructive as it seems, is admitted to be sound by all the signatory powers with the sole exception of Russia. It may, perhaps, have more importance in it than can be discovered at a blush, and, on the other hand, it must be admitted that even things that are sound in form may be impolitic in practice. The great object to be pursued is such a re-arrangement of affairs in the East as will satisfy the political wants of the Christian populations of Turkey, meet the demands growing out of the separate interests of European Powers, and, as far as can be provided for, guarantee the development of liberty and independence, under whatever sovereignty, to those races that for centuries have been ruthlessly trampled upon by the iron heel of oppression. England has no other interest than this—no other, we mean, than she might most effectually secure. This, and this only, will prevent the Eastern Question from coming up, in one shape or another, for years to come, to trouble the repose of Western and Central Europe. The most effectual solution of the problem in discussion will be that which is most natural. If we can get at it by means of a Congress there is less need that we should stand out upon mere forms of procedure. In international affairs it must be admitted forms are not to be treated with contempt. In one sense, they become realities. There are times in which, and circumstances under which, they must be dealt with as such. But it becomes a question of momentous import how far they should be allowed to stand in the way when the objects they are intended to secure may be more easily and more thoroughly realised in disregard of them.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the stranding of the steamer Cossack closed at Hull last Saturday. The vessel stranded on Messock Island, Denmark, and sustained damage to the extent of £10,000. The Court found Captain Winship was in default, and suspended his certificate for four months.



## THE COURT.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Good Friday at Whippingham church. The Rev. George Prothero and the Rev. G. Connor officiated and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. On Easter Day her Majesty and the Princess also attended Divine service at Whippingham church and the Rev. George Prothero officiated. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote had an audience of the Queen on Monday. Her Majesty has received at dinner at Osborne the Right Hon. R. A. Cross (Home Department) and Admiral Fanshawe, C.B. (Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth), Captain Wilson, her Majesty's ship *Thunderer* (guard-ship at Cowes), Lieutenant-Colonel Barrett, of her Majesty's 19th Regiment, commanding the troops at Parkhurst, and the Rev. George Prothero. The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven out daily. Her Majesty held a Council on the 18th inst., at which were present the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith, each of whom had audiences of the Queen. The Countess of Erroll has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has selected Madame Etelka Gerster to sing at the State Concert on May 29.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales passed the Easter at Sandringham. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales arrived from the Britannia for the vacation. The Duke of Cambridge and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark were also of the Royal family party. On Good Friday the Prince and Princess, with their sons and daughters and their guests, attended Divine service at Sandringham church. The Rev. Frederick A. J. Hervey, the Vicar, and the Rev. J. N. Dalton, officiated. On Easter Day their Royal Highnesses all attended Divine service at St. Mary Magdalene's Church in the park, and the Revs. F. A. J. Hervey and J. N. Dalton also officiated. On Monday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge witnessed the annual athletic sports at the Charterhouse School, Godalming. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by their family and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, returned to Marlborough House on Wednesday from Sandringham. The Duke of Cambridge returned to Gloucester House. In the evening the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark, presided at the annual festival of Grand Lodge at the Freemasons' Hall, his Royal Highness having been re-installed Grand Master of the English Freemasons. The Prince and Princess, with their visitors, went to the Haymarket Theatre. His Royal Highness has left London for Paris.

According to present arrangements, the Crown Princess of Germany will start to-day (Saturday) on her journey to England. The Crown Prince proposes to join the Princess during her stay in England shortly after her arrival.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck went to the Royal Court Theatre on Tuesday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford and the Ladies Russell arrived in town on Wednesday from Woburn Abbey.

The Duchess (Dowager) of St. Albans has left town on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sloane Stanley, Paultons, Romsey.

The Earl and Countess of Eppingham and the Ladies Howard have left Eaton-place for Tusmore House, Bicester.

The Earl and Countess of Minto have left Eaton-square for Brighton.

The Earl and Countess of Stamford and Warrington have arrived in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, from Enville Hall, Staffordshire.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have arrived in town from Eglinton Castle, Ayrshire.

The Countess of Lonsdale and the Hon. Lancelot Lowther have joined her Ladyship's yacht at Gibraltar.

## FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart., was married on Wednesday at Adlestrop to Miss Mary Cholmondeley, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Pitt Cholmondeley, Rector of Adlestrop and Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, and niece of Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire.

The marriage of the Earl of Lonsdale and Lady Gladys Herbert, daughter of Lady Herbert of Lea, and sister of the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, is fixed for Saturday, May 18; that of the Earl of Selkirk and Miss Grey Egerton, daughter of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, M.P., and Lady Grey Egerton, is intended to take place on June 29 at Oulton Park, Cheshire; and that of Sir Charles Legard, Bart., M.P., and Miss F. Hamilton will take place at the parish church, Finchley, on Tuesday next.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. Edward Nettleship, F.R.C.S. Eng., has been appointed ophthalmic surgeon at St. Thomas's Hospital, vice Mr. R. Liebreich, resigned and appointed consulting ophthalmic surgeon.

The second spring flower show of the Royal Botanical Society, held on Wednesday in the society's gardens in the inner circle of Regent's Park, was chiefly remarkable for the large number of roses brought together at this early season.

The Goldsmiths' Company have made a fourth grant of one hundred pounds in aid of the funds of the unwounded National Hospital for Consumption on the separate bed-room principle, Ventnor. The Saddlers' Company, at their meeting on Wednesday, gave to the London Hospital £26 5s., and to the Eurydice Fund £21.

On and after May Day the *City Press* will be issued twice a week (Wednesdays and Saturdays) instead of weekly, as hitherto. Our excellent contemporary is a newspaper for the metropolis, and, in addition to the record of current events, it treats upon the antiquities, laws, customs, usages, rights, privileges, courts, churches, chapels, charities, clubs, parochial boards, places, and people of the city of London.

An exhibition was opened on Monday at the Bolingbroke-road Schools, Battersea, which had been kindly lent by the London School Board for the occasion, of various articles the work of the scholars of eight Nonconformist Sunday schools situated in Battersea and its immediate neighbourhood. The exhibition was held under the patronage of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir J. C. Lawrence, M.P., Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., Alderman M'Arthur, M.P., Sir Charles Reed, the Rev. G. M. Murphy, and Mr. Stiff. The contributions had been sent in by upwards of 500 Sunday-school scholars, and consisted of engravings on wood and metal, water-colour drawings, specimens of shoemaking, toys, dolls'-houses, &c. The first prize was taken by W. Thorpe, a labourer, for the best water-colour drawing; and a prize was also given for a well-executed model of a blacksmith's and whitesmith's shop, with all the necessary tools and other appliances. The maker of this model was a mechanic named Alfred Barry.

The annual festival in aid of the London Coffee and Eating-House Keepers' Benevolent Association will take place at the Cannon-street Hotel next Tuesday, April 30.

Colonel Frank Bolton, the metropolitan water examiner, in his monthly report upon the condition of the Thames and Lea, states that throughout March the water was generally turbid and discoloured. The companies that are giving a constant supply under the provisions of the Act of 1871, in portions of their districts, are the Kent, New River, Chelsea, Lambeth, and East London.

Mr. Bandmann, the actor, was on Saturday last committed for trial from the Bow-street Police Court on a charge of having violently assaulted Mrs. Rousby, the actress, during a rehearsal at the Queen's Theatre. The summonses taken out by Mr. Bandmann against Messrs. George Everett and Charles Morelli, who are connected with the theatre, for assaulting him were dismissed. Mr. Bandmann swore that he did not commit the assault, and Mr. Lewis said he would lodge an information against the defendant for perjury.

There were 2418 births and 1773 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 73 below, while the deaths exceeded by 162 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from smallpox, which had been 48, 55, and 58 in the three preceding weeks, further rose last week to 80, a higher number than in any week since the end of April, 1877. Of these 80 fatal cases, 43 were certified as unvaccinated, and 14 as vaccinated; in the remaining 23 cases the medical certificates did not give any information as to vaccination. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the five preceding weeks had steadily increased from 340 to 497, declined last week to 398, although exceeding by 53 the corrected weekly average: 250 resulted from bronchitis and 104 from pneumonia. There were 31 deaths from measles, 37 from scarlet fever, 8 from diphtheria, 123 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 18 from diarrhoea. In Greater London 2879 births and 2051 deaths were registered.

Nearly 200 of the Roman Catholic clergy of the Archdiocese of Westminster, headed by the Right Rev. Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amycla, assembled at the pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Monday afternoon for the purpose of congratulating his Eminence Cardinal Manning on his return from Rome. The Very Rev. Provost Hunt presented an address to the Cardinal Archbishop. Cardinal Manning, who was visibly moved, having accepted the address, made an eloquent reply, in which the late Pope, Pius IX., was warmly eulogised. A solemn Te Deum was then sung by the Bishop of Amycla and the attendant clergy.—On Tuesday evening Cardinal Manning presided at the annual meeting of the League of the Cross, a Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, which was held in Exeter Hall. Among those on the platform were Mr. W. A. Redmond, M.P., Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., the Chevalier O'Clery, M.P., the Rev. Father Lockhart, the Rev. Dr. Johnson, and many other prominent members of the society. An address was presented to the Cardinal congratulating him on his recovery from his late illness and on his return to England. His Eminence made a powerful appeal in the cause of temperance, and was followed by Mr. Redmond, M.P., Mr. Sullivan, M.P., and other speakers. Several new members were enrolled.

## THE KAFFIR WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, who accompanies the British and colonial forces operating on the Kei and Buffalo rivers, to expel the hostile Gaikas and Galekas from that frontier country of our South African dominion, furnishes a variety of Sketches taken in the neighbourhood of King William's Town, and at the scene of actual conflict, to illustrate that desultory warfare against widely-scattered bands of troublesome foes. Kaffir families professing loyalty to British rule, or desiring its protection for the future and pardon for their past insubordination, are now frequently seen approaching the town, men, women, and children, laden with their simple household furniture and stores; while prisoners of war, tied by the hand in pairs, marching with an escort of armed Fingoes, whose attire, half European and military, half native African, has a grotesque appearance, are often met on the roads leading from the Trans-Kei. Our Artist says "it was laughable to see the look of unhappiness of these defeated and captive warriors, contrasted with the conceited smile of triumph of the Fingoes," who have been guilty, in some cases, of insulting and ill-treating their helpless enemies. The heathen or "Red" Kaffir is rather a fine fellow in peace or war, though his mode of warfare is cruel and merciless, like that of all other savages; the semi-civilised native people are distinguished as "School Kaffirs," many of their youngsters being taught in the mission schools. The so-called "Fingoes" consist of the remnants of broken Kaffir tribes of a different race, who were delivered by British interference, a quarter of a century ago, from servitude to the Gaikas and Galekas, and who have thriven in peace on the frontier lands then allotted to them. Red Kaffirs do not generally wear any clothing to speak of when living at home in the Trans-Kei; but those who have occasion to enter the European towns and villages are compelled to put on at least a blanket for decency's sake. It is to be feared that not a few of the "Loyal" people of this class are no better than spies. Among the different bodies of Colonial militia and volunteers engaged in this Kaffir war, our Artist has made the personal acquaintance of "Rautenbach's Rangers," with whom he rode on Friday morning, Feb. 21, out of King William's Town, to join another party of volunteers from East London for an expedition up the Buffalo river to Fort Jackson. These Rangers numbered about fifty Dutch and German colonial farmers, all well mounted and well armed, and perfectly familiar with the country. The sketch we have engraved shows the whole party making their hasty preparations for the start upon that expedition. Another illustration represents an incident of the skirmishing with some of the Kaffirs pursued by the colonial volunteers who had dismounted for the combat on rocky ground, where a Kaffir warrior, in the act of leaping, was shot from behind and fell dead on the spot. The portrait of a Kaffir chief's son, a mere boy, though skilled in fighting with the native weapons, is copied from a photograph by Mr. C. J. Aldham, of Grahams-town.

Windsor Castle is closed to the public until further notice.

The total expenditure from the Education grants in Scotland last year, according to a return just issued, amounted to £482,017. This represents an increase of fully £39,000, compared with that of the previous year. The public schools cost £346,680; those of the Church of Scotland, £55,199; Free Church, £26,662; Roman Catholic Schools, £15,458; and Episcopal Church schools, £7376. The total expenditure during the last thirty-nine years has been £3,339,324. At the examinations the percentage of passes was gained by scholars from the Church of Scotland schools, the Roman Catholic schools being next in order of merit. In 1876-7 the estimated population of school age in Scotland was 1,105,630, but only 472,668 were on the books of schools.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

We believe that no less than twenty-eight race meetings have been held during this Easter week; and when we state that, of all these, only the Newmarket Craven is of sufficient importance to call for notice at our hands, surely the Jockey Club might with advantage take steps for the reduction of the number of insignificant gatherings. Even at Newmarket the sport was not of a very grand description; and we may safely say that the two great features of the week have been the scratching of Beauclerc for the Two Thousand and Derby, and the return of George Fordham to the saddle. The reigning favourite for the two great three-year-old contests of the year has never been sick or sorry all the winter, and pulled up apparently sound and well after a good gallop last Saturday. A few hours later, however, his off fore-leg filled, and, on Mr. W. P. Anson, jun., reporting that it would be utterly impossible to go on with his preparation at present, his owner, Mr. Perkins, did not lose a moment in scratching him. This thoroughly sportsman-like and straightforward conduct doubtless saved backers of horses many hundreds of pounds, and Mr. Perkins will receive general sympathy in his bad luck. With the Newmarket Second October Meeting of 1875 it was believed that Fordham had closed his career in the saddle, having steered no less than 2159 winners during a long and spotless career. Never was jockey more popular with all classes, and never, perhaps, has any name been more closely associated with brilliant pieces of horsemanship, though it was difficult for the uninitiated to believe that the thick-set little man who cantered down to the post with a loose, rather slovenly, seat, and with his shoulders up to his ears, would a few minutes later prove his right to the title of "the demon" for the hundredth time, by a brilliant rush exactly at the right moment, by which a race which appeared hopelessly lost would be veritably "snatched out of the fire." Without possessing the marvellous art of invariably getting the best of the start, which Archer displays in such an extraordinary degree, Fordham was never caught napping, either at the post or the judge's box. His strongest point was unquestionably his finish, and by a rare instinct he never made his effort a stride too soon or too late. His victory on Pardon on Tuesday, which was received with every possible demonstration of delight by winners and losers alike, was quite enough to show that he has lost none of his skill during his long retirement, and we only regret that he finds himself able to ride as light as 7 st. 7 lbs.

Childeric, though well beaten in his trial with Silvio, had no trouble in disposing of Broad Corrie in a Post Sweepstakes; and, later on, Advance, who has improved marvellously of late, carried home 9 st. in fine style in the Bushes Handicap. Pardon, in receipt of 20 lb., was second, and his subsequent victory in the Bretby Plate, to which we have previously referred, makes the performance of Advance a very smart one. We wrote very favourably of Witchery when she won a small race at Lincoln, and her victory in the Double Trial Plate shows her to be a really good filly, as behind her were the highly-tried Colorado, Merry Heart, and ten others. The starters for the Newmarket Biennial were a very moderate lot, with the exception of Redwing, who was all to pieces. Topaz and Wild Dayrell were the only ones really fancied; but another triumph was in store for Count Lagrange, as Pontoise, a son of Dutch Skater, made the whole of the running, and, never being caught, won by three lengths from Reeper. Several Derby winners, of whom Silvio is the most recent example, have come to grief in this race; but we feel sure that none of Tuesday's field will trouble Mr. Clark at Epsom. On Wednesday, a Free Handicap over the D.M. saw the downfall of Athol Lad, the ungainly brother to Prince Charlie, who has been heavily backed for the Guineas. Certainly he had the top weight to carry; but he was never dangerous, and is too confirmed a roarer to get more than five furlongs. Thurio (6 st. 5 lb.) won the Newmarket Handicap so easily, and stayed so well, that he may find backers for the classic races, and proceedings terminated with the unexpected defeat of Verneuil by Thunderstone in the Claret Stakes. Too much importance must not be attached to this form, however, as the French horse met with a slight accident a few days ago, and was probably not up to the mark.

Captain Haughton has resigned the mastership of the Norfolk Hunt, and the post has been accepted by Mr. Hoare, of West Harling Hall.

The Oxford and Cambridge racket matches took place at Prince's last week. A. J. Webbe (Trinity) and H. C. Jenkins (Corpus) played for Oxford, while the Light Blues were E. H. Bouverie and the Hon. Ivo Bligh. Webbe, who is the captain of the eleven, played in fine form, but he was not well supported by Jenkins, and the Cambridge pair won the double match by four games to two, scoring 60 aces against 36. The single-handed match seemed likely to fall to Bouverie, as he rattled off the first game in rare style, making 15 to 5; but, after this, he began to tire, and Webbe, thoroughly outstaying him, secured the next three games and the match, making altogether 50 aces to 43.

A very large company was attracted to Lillie-bridge on Good Friday by the Cumberland and Westmorland wrestling, which takes place there annually. Of course, the prize for all-weights attracted the greatest amount of attention. G. Steadman (champion of 1877), T. Pooley, and W. Blair were the last three left in, and Blair, though the smallest and lightest of the three, threw the other two cleverly, and became champion for the year.

The Colts of Notts and Derby played their annual cricket-matches at the beginning of this week. We fear that no great amount of talent has been discovered among either team.

The South-Eastern Railway Company has issued a revised circular which gives full particulars of their arrangements for conveying passengers to and from Paris for the Exhibition.

The veteran Scottish journalist, Dr. Carruthers, has just completed the fiftieth year of his editorship of the *Inverness Courier*, a length of tenure of office probably unparalleled in the history of the newspaper press.

A successful claim to a fortune of five millions sterling is probably without precedent. In 1876 a paragraph appeared in many newspapers to the effect that Mr. O'Keeffe had died intestate at Allahabad, leaving the princely fortune of £5,000,000. The solicitors in Calcutta having charge of the estate advertised for next of kin, and nearly two hundred claimants appeared. Mr. McCarthy, an architect of Limerick, however, and his four brothers (cousins of Mr. O'Keeffe) were declared nearest of kin, and £500,000, as a first instalment of the "windfall," has just been received in Mr. McCarthy's favour. Mr. O'Keeffe's history was very romantic. He went to India when very young and enlisted as a private soldier. By unwearied perseverance he obtained a commission, but shortly after left the Army to engage in commerce. This immense fortune was acquired in the opium trade. These startling particulars are supplied by the Limerick correspondent of the *Irish Times*.





KAFFIR PRISONERS ESCORTED BY FINGOES.



MEETING A LOYAL KAFFIR AND HIS FAMILY.



KAFFIR HOUSEHOLD COMING INTO KING WILLIAM'S TOWN.



KAFFIR CHIEF BROUGHT IN PRISONER.



RAUTENBACH'S RANGERS PREPARING FOR AN EXPEDITION.





A SKIRMISH WITH KAFFIRS.



## THE EASTERN CRISIS.

The German Government have, it is announced, made a proposal to England and Russia that, in order that the Governments of both countries should give some proof of their desire to arrive at an amicable solution, they should withdraw their forces to a certain distance from Constantinople. The Russian army, it was suggested, might retire to Adrianople, and the British fleet to Besika Bay. The principle, it is said, was accepted in London and St. Petersburg; but as soon as its application came to be discussed, serious difficulties arose, each party being afraid of losing by the transaction. The negotiations are said to be still going on; but it does not appear that any great progress has been made towards an agreement on the subject, and the severe illness of Prince Gortschakoff may cause still further delay. Prince Bismarck has also been taken ill, but not dangerously. The war preparations are continued, and little is now said of a Congress; the Grand Duke Constantine has ordered that the necessary number of men shall be called out from the naval reserve to form three corps of sailors for service in the Russian fleet.

It is said that the Porte is still resolved at present to enter into no engagement either with Russia or England. The new Turkish Ministry is thus composed:—Sadyk Pasha, Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works; Safvet Pasha, Foreign Affairs; Ali Pasha, Minister-President of the Council of State; Ibrahim Pasha, Marine; Izzet Pasha, War; Mukhtar Pasha, Grand Master of the Artillery; Kiani Pasha, Finance; Munif Effendi, Public Instruction; Mahmoud Pasha, Justice; Ohannes Tchamitch, Commerce; Said Effendi, Civil List; Halim Effendi, Pious Foundations. The Ministry of the Interior is not yet filled up.

According to Constantinople telegrams, typhus is increasing among the Russians at Adrianople and Rodosto, and the sick continue to be embarked at San Stefano for Russia. Numerous Russian troops have been arriving at San Stefano, where a review of 60,000 men is to be held on the Greek Easter Monday, and these troops will afterwards be encamped between San Stefano and Kavak. Fresh Russian troops have also reached Burgas. It was asserted some days ago that large numbers of Russian soldiers intend coming to Constantinople to take the communion in the Greek churches on the Greek Easter Sunday. But the Greek Patriarchate, under existing conditions, political and ecclesiastical, rather discountenances such an assemblage. It is believed the Patriarchate has been instrumental in changing Russian intentions in this matter.

It was predicted from the first that the Peace of San Stefano could not have pacific results to Bulgaria, and the extraordinary development within the last few days of a Mohammedan insurrection in the Rhodope mountains fully bears out this view. This insurrection, having its focus in the mountainous region of Sultanyeri, west of Demotica, extends northward to the valley of Krishna between Philippopolis and Tatar Bazardjik, southwards to Ghiumursina, where the Pomaks on the Sitchanjik mountains have taken up arms, and eastward to Tchirmen. The Pomaks are Bulgarians converted to Islamism. Those who have risen in the region of Mount Rhodope number some 15,000 men, well armed and in possession of three cannon. In the engagements they have had with the Russians there were several hundreds of killed and wounded on both sides. No decisive advantage has yet been gained by either side; but the Commander of Demotica demanded reinforcements, and 2000 infantry and three sotnias of Cossacks were hastily sent from Adrianople at the end of last week. The insurrection engages 30,000 Russian troops and extends over an area of nearly 10,000 square miles. The draughting away of troops against the insurgents leaves the garrisons of Philippopolis and Adrianople much reduced. The Russians are endeavouring to recruit volunteers at Adrianople, but with little success.

The dispute between Russia and Roumania, about the cession of Bessarabia territory and the passage of the Russian army through Roumania, seems far from being appeased. The Russian troops of occupation in Wallachia consist at present of three army corps, twenty-four reserve battalions, and a proportionate number of artillery and cavalry. Of these the 11th Army Corps is distributed in cantonments between Bucharest and Giurgevo, the 14th Corps is stationed at Galatz, the 7th in Bessarabia, and the twenty-four reserve battalions in Moldavia—making in all a force of about 100,000 men, under the command of General Drenteln. The Roumanian army, numbering about 40,000 men, has its first division posted at Kalafat, its second at Krajova, its third at Karakal, and its fourth at Turn Severin. Three battalions are still retained as a garrison in Bucharest. The Russian troops are within a day's march of that city.

Thessaly and Epirus are yet in a distracted condition. The latest official telegrams from Lamia report that 2000 Albanians from Arta, after burning Radovesi, Petriolo, and other villages, are threatening an invasion of Thessaly by way of Koraca, over the Achelous or Aspropotamos. Many Albanians are joining this band. The Greek inhabitants, aided by the insurgents, are all in arms to defend the frontier. The Turkish authorities declare the Albanians are deserters, and beyond their control.

The Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church have united in a public and solemn protest against "the assumption of power by the Bishop of Rome" in Scotland.

According to intelligence published at New York General Gonzalez has proclaimed himself President of the Provisional Government of San Domingo.

Late on Sunday night a fire occurred at Castle Menzies, near Aberfeldy, Perthshire, the seat of Sir Robert Menzies. The fire broke out near the roof, but was prevented spreading beyond the central wing of the castle.

A Royal proclamation, which was published last week, prohibits the exportation from the United Kingdom of "torpedoes, torpedo-boats, boats fitted with apparatus to be used for torpedoes, all apparatus for projecting inflammable materials or firing torpedoes," and various subsidiary articles.

In consequence of the remonstrance made on the 1st inst. by the Consuls-General of five of the Great Powers the Egyptian Government has paid the amounts for which judgment has been given against it in twenty cases tried by the new judicial courts. The total sum it has had to disburse on this account is £110,000. A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria states that Captain Burton has returned from the mining expedition in the Midian district with large quantities of silver. He reports favourably of mining prospects.

The ship *Lammershagen*, of 888 tons, Captain Pauls, sailed from Hamburg on the 10th inst. bound for Brisbane, and had on board the following number of emigrants, viz.:—115 single men, 39 single women, 125 married people, 98 children between the ages of twelve and one, and 15 infants, making a total of 392 souls.—The Agent-General has received intelligence of the safe arrival of the Robert Lees at Brisbane and the Scottish Knight at Rockhampton. These ships sailed from London on Dec. 14 and 22 last respectively.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon visited the Exhibition on Tuesday, and was assured that it will be opened on May 1. It is announced that the Foreign as well as the Inland French Postage is to be reduced from May 1. Within the Postal Union, except for America and Asia, the rate will be 25c. instead of 30c. per fifteen grammes.

A second ballot was held on Sunday at Bellac (Haute Vienne). One of the two Republican candidates having retired, the other, M. Labuze, was returned by 8620 votes against 6708 obtained by M. Lezard, the unseated Legitimist. This is another seat won by the Left since the general election.

M. Gambetta has returned to Paris. A monument to M. Bastiat, the French Free-trader, was unveiled on Tuesday at Mont de Marsan, in the Landes, his native place. M. Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, presided and made the principal speech.

The death is announced at Paris of the Marquis d'Audiffret, a member of the Institute, and uncle of the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. He was born in 1787, and formerly held responsible positions in the financial departments of the State, on which subject he published several works.

An unusually cold-blooded murder was committed last Saturday afternoon in one of the most frequented thoroughfares in Paris. A furniture-broker named Martin, living in the Rue St. Lazare, having no money to meet his rent, conceived the design of enticing into his shop and murdering one of the collectors of the Société Générale. These men are everywhere known by their cocked hats and blue uniforms with bright buttons, and are employed in taking messages between the company's various offices and in collecting money due to it. The chief office being in the Rue de Provence, these collectors were constantly passing Martin's shop, and he accordingly stood at his door waiting for one to go by. The victim was Sebast, fifty-one years of age. Martin stopped him and asked whether he could give change for a 1000f. note. Sebast replied in the affirmative, followed him into the shop, and began drawing the gold from his portfolio, while Martin went to the till apparently to fetch the note. Sebast had counted out 800f. in piles of five louis each, when Martin stabbed him twice in the chest with a dagger. Sebast uttered a loud cry and fell. Martin seized the portfolio, which contained 18,000f., threw it behind the counter, and was about to advance to the door to prevent the entrance of any persons attracted by the cry, when Sebast partially raised himself and began dragging himself to the door. Martin, seeing the concealment of the crime was impossible, took to flight, but was captured in a neighbouring street. His victim was taken into a chemist's shop, where he died in a few minutes, having just been able to give his name and the address of the house of which he was concierge, in the Place d'Anvers. He leaves a widow and children. Martin, who had only tenanted the shop three months, acknowledges that his intention was first to conceal the body in his cellar, and then to take it to a house outside Paris where he could safely throw it into the Seine.

## SPAIN.

The Minister of Finance has borrowed 40,000,000 reals of the Bank of Spain at 6 per cent interest, and with Three per Cent Consols as guarantee.

The Electoral Law Commission has agreed to the plan associated with Mr. Hare's name whereby votes given all over the country for a particular candidate can be massed together and secure his election, though not forming a majority in any one constituency. Only ten deputies of this class, however, can be admitted.

A *Standard* telegram from Madrid states that bull-fights opened on Sunday for the spring season with much splendour, and before an immense concourse, including the Court.

A fearful gale has swept along the northern coasts of Spain, causing numerous shipwrecks and much loss of life.

## ITALY.

The Encyclical Letter issued by Pope Leo XIII. begins by referring to the moral and material ills with which both society and the Church were afflicted at the time of his accession to the Pontifical throne. It proceeds to enumerate the benefits conferred by the Church and the Roman Pontificate upon society and civilisation throughout the world, and especially upon Italy. His Holiness declares that the Church does not war against civilisation and progress, while distinguishing between Christian civilisation and mere external civil culture. He then points out how wrong it is of modern society to combat the Church and the Roman Pontificate, especially as regards the latter's civil principality, which is the guarantee of its liberty and independence. The Pope renews and confirms the protests of Pope Pius IX. against the occupation of this civil principality of the Church. He implores all princes and heads of nations not to deprive themselves of the aid of the Church, which is so necessary to them at the present time, when the principle of legitimate authority is undermined. His Holiness congratulates the Bishops on their concord, and recommends still closer bonds of union between them in order that the faithful may receive the doctrines of the Church with docility and obedience, and reject the errors of a false philosophy. He recommends that wholesome doctrine should be taught in the schools, and especially dwells upon the sanctity of the marriage tie. His Holiness is confident that, with the aid of God and through the zeal of the pastors, society, which is afflicted with such great evils, will finally return to the homage it owes to the Church. In conclusion, Pope Leo thanks the Bishops and the faithful of the whole world for the many testimonies of affection he received as soon as he was elevated to the Papal throne. The Encyclical is generally couched in a tone of moderation, and is full of expressions of affection towards society.

## BELGIUM.

The King and Queen were present on Tuesday at the opening of the annual exhibition of the Cercle Artistique et Littéraire at Brussels. The number of works exhibited, among which are some of considerable merit, amounts to 279.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Empress of Austria walked last Saturday in the religious procession which traversed the courtyard of the palace at Vienna to the small ancient church outside. The scene was said to have been splendid beyond belief, the ladies of the Imperial Court sweeping by in the most brilliant colours, but bare-headed, in the sunshine, their trains of twenty and thirty feet long being held up by pages.

A loan of fifty-five millions of florins has been concluded by the Austrian Government.

In the Vienna Prater on Monday an attempt was made on the life of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, Chief Equerry to the Emperor, by a commercial agent. Two shots were fired, but neither took effect.

## CANADA.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, on the 11th inst., an address to the Governor-General was moved by Mr. Mackenzie, the Premier, seconded by Sir J. Macdonald, and carried unanimously:—

We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to approach your Excellency with an expression of the deep feelings of regret which we experience at your approaching departure from Canada. We feel it to be a duty to assure your Excellency that the zealous devotion of your great abilities on all occasions to public interest is held in high appreciation, and that specially your visit to each of the Provinces and Territories of the Dominion, by which your Excellency has familiarised yourself with the character of the people and the resources of the country, and your eloquent speeches, in which your Excellency has enlarged on these topics, have been attended with the most beneficial results in attracting attention to Canada. We are highly sensible of the great degree in which literature and art and industrial pursuits have received encouragement from your Excellency's efforts and liberality. We venture to convey the assurance that your Excellency and your distinguished consort will bear with you our wishes for your future welfare and happiness, and that we rejoice in the conviction that, though Canada may no longer possess the advantages of your Excellency's experience and knowledge of public affairs in so exclusive a degree as she has enjoyed them in the past, this country will continue to have in your Excellency a friend and advocate, and that it is our heartfelt wish that for many years the Empire at large may have the benefit of your Excellency's ripe wisdom, experience, and eminent abilities.

The New York papers bring news of a threatening of renewed hostilities by the Indians on the British North-West Territory. Sitting Bull, with all the Tetons who first accompanied him, are encamped near Marion's Place, at the foot of the Cypress Mountains, sixty miles east of Fort Walsh, awaiting the arrival of 290 lodges of other Sioux, and are "getting very saucy." A writer in the *New York Herald* says:—

Sitting Bull is surrounded there by powerful relatives, some of whom are encamped in the company of Spotted Eagle, and has warriors whose collection of lodges is the largest in the region. The other chiefs and their followers are distributed in camps near by. The most beautiful Indian girl, according to all accounts, now living, and one who, by reason of her beauty, intelligence, and spirit, has attained to a unique influence, which is acknowledged among the warriors, and defended by twenty fiery brothers and cousins, is Etisca, the "White Forehead of the Uncappapas." Etisca is Sitting Bull's niece. She is only fifteen years old, straight as an arrow, lithe as a serpent, soft as Hero, and has eyes like a fawn. Her gaiety is incorrigible. At the battle of the Rosebud, where Custer was overwhelmed, and when she was a mere child, she laughed incessantly in the midst of the carnage, riding her pony like a sprite.

Marvellous stories are told of a recent discovery of a rich lode of nearly pure gold on Silver Creek, eight miles above Silver City, which is about twelve miles from Helena. It is said that the men have to clear away the gold with shovels from the stamps in the mill while working the ore.

We learn from early returns issued by the Commissioners of Customs at Ottawa that the wheat crop of last year in Canada has been one of more than usual excellence.

Riotous collisions between Orangemen and Catholics occurred at Montreal on the 19th inst., in which several persons were injured. The police finally succeeded in clearing the streets of the rioters.

## AMERICA.

President Hayes, Secretary Sherman, and Secretary Schurz visited Philadelphia on Wednesday; remaining as guests of the city till Saturday.

The argument before Judge Potter on the proceedings to postpone the Erie Railway foreclosure sale was concluded on Wednesday morning, the Judge promptly deciding that the sale should go on, and adding that if irregularities or frauds occurred they could afterwards be corrected. The sale accordingly proceeded at the Merchants' Exchange soon after noon, the Erie Railway being sold to Messrs. Edwin D. Morgan, John L. Welsh, and David Wells, the Erie reconstruction trustees, for 6,000,000 dollars.

In the House of Representatives on Monday the resolutions of the Maryland Legislature asking the re-opening of the question of the President's title could not get the support of over twenty members. They were therefore referred to the Judiciary Committee, who will "bury" them to prevent the discussion further agitating the question. The House then, by 124 to 120, threw out the bill introduced by General Butler proposing the additional issue of paper fractional currency and small Treasury notes. In Wednesday's sitting the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill was passed.

In the Senate on Monday Senator Blaine introduced resolutions declaring against any changes in the Tariff. Action was deferred.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to report a bill taxing all incomes of over 2000 dols. at the rate of 2 per cent, and reducing the tax on tobacco to 16c. per pound.

A committee of the House of Representatives have agreed upon a bill for the classification and rates of postage or mail matter. It is divided into—1, Written matter; 2, registered newspapers and periodicals, fee for registration 1 dollar a year; 3, miscellaneous printed matter, proof sheets to be allowed to be accompanied by manuscript copy; 4, merchandise. A clause directs the Postmaster-General to provide postal-cards with a stamp allowing them to be forwarded and returned.

The Hon. William Orton died on Monday morning from the effects of an attack of apoplexy. It is stated that Mr. Norvin Green will succeed him as president of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

There is a Chinese school in America. The *New York Tribune* says:—"It will be news to many of our readers to hear that the Chinese Government is maintaining in the city of Hartford, at an annual expense of 100,000 dollars, a school where more than a hundred Chinese boys are going through an educational course that is to last fifteen years."

Despatches received at New York from the Texas frontier state that a band of Indian raiders from Mexico have crossed the border, killed several persons, and recrossed into Mexico with 300 stolen horses. The United States cavalry pursued them to the river, but did not overtake them. When last heard of, the Mexican troops were pursuing them towards the Chihuahua Mountains, with hopes of capturing the thieves.

## INDIA.

Local governments in India have received orders not to enforce the Vernacular Press Act without the sanction of the central authorities in Calcutta. The Act is not to be made retrospective as regards the previous character of a paper. It is recommended to issue a circular warning to the press. A meeting attended by about 4000 natives has been held in Calcutta, at which speeches were made condemning the Vernacular Press Act. It was resolved to petition Parliament, through Mr. Gladstone, against the measure. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Maharajah Holkar has sentenced to three months' imprisonment, for seditious writings, the proprietor of the Indore paper.

We learn by special telegram from Constantinople that a severe shock of earthquake was experienced there on Friday night, the 19th inst.

A vessel which has arrived at San Francisco from Tahiti brings news that a terrible hurricane occurred there on Feb. 7, in which 120 persons were killed and much property was destroyed.

Captain Burton, commanding the expedition for the survey of mines in the land of Midian, has returned to Cairo. He travelled 500 miles by land, and brings back twenty-five tons of specimen ore—comprising gold, silver, copper, tin, and lead. Captain Burton found three sulphur centres, three turquoise mines, extensive deposits of gypsum, saltpetre, and rocksalt.



## THE CHURCH.

## PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Bigland, J. E., to be Rector of Wickenby, Lincolnshire.  
 Brewer, Edward; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Islington.  
 Bridgwater, Henry Hugh; Vicar of Snettisham, Norfolk.  
 Brownrigg, G., to be Vicar of Shelley, Huddersfield.  
 Bullock, Richard, Vicar of Barrow; Rector of Welton-le-Wold.  
 Bulpit, William T.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Crossens, Lancashire.  
 Burrow, James Joseph; Vicar of Ireby, Cumberland.  
 Buxton, H. J. Wilmot; Vicar of St. Giles's-in-the-Wood, Great Torrington.  
 Crosse, Charles Henry; Vicar of Impington.  
 Crowther, Francis Riddle; Perpetual Curate of Watton with Beswick.  
 Edwards, John; Rector of Easthorpe.  
 Griffith, T. H.; Vicar of Hornchurch; Rector of Smarden, Kent.  
 Harper, Hugo Daniel; Sinecure Rector of Llandysul.  
 Hawes, Langdon; Vicar of Bottisham Lodge and Long Meadow.  
 Head, James Nevill; Rector of Caterham, Surrey.  
 Helmore, F. J. O.; Minor Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.  
 Hey, R.; Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Litchurch.  
 Hindley, W. T.; Vicar of Market Rasen; Rector of Ashton-with-Burbage.  
 Holden, William Thomas; Rector of Whipsnade.  
 Humble, W. J.; Perpetual Curate of Frickley cum Clayton.  
 James, Thomas; Vicar of St. John the Evangelist's, Havering.  
 James, William Evan, Vicar of Abergwili; Rural Dean of Llandilo.  
 Johnson, Robert, Rector of Smarden, Kent; Vicar of Hornchurch.  
 Johnson, Robert Linton; Vicar of Bulford, Wilts.  
 Lewis, David; Curate of Eglwysfach, during vacancy.  
 Malpas, Joseph; Vicar of Sawston.  
 Moore, William; Rector of Appleton, Berks.  
 Otway, Herbert Edward; Vicar of St. John's, Middlesborough.  
 Orr, Alex., Rector of Cheriton.  
 Parkes, Samuel; Chaplain of the General Infirmary, Sheffield.  
 Porter, R. I.; Rector of Crowmarsh, near Wallingford, Oxfordshire.  
 Powell, Frederick Glynn M.; Perpetual Curate of St. John's, Pembroke Dock.  
 Price, G. R., Rector of Little Sampford; Vicar of St. Edward's, Romford.  
 Pyne, A. F., Curate-in-Charge; Rector of Ogbourne St. George.  
 Roberts, Aaron; Vicar of Llangadock with Llanddensant.  
 Rousby, Henry; Rector of Draughton.  
 Rowland, Thomas; Vicar of Rhuddlan.  
 Sampson, John E.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, York; Vicar of Barrow.  
 Sewell, William; Rector of Little Stamford.  
 Sheppard Edgar, Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral; Curate of Hornsey.  
 Smith, Edward Braithwaite; Rector of Llandrinio.  
 Soames, Werner Henry Kolle; Vicar of St. Sepulchre, Cambridge.  
 Staite, G. H., Senior Curate of Neston; Vicar of Ashton Hayes.  
 Stokes, H., Vicar of Newtown, Isle of Wight; Vicar of Wall, Lichfield.  
 Stuart, James; Vicar of Hershams.  
 Teale, E.; Rector of Stockton, Norfolk.  
 Tweddell, M.; Vicar of St. Luke's, Berwick-street.  
 Wadmore, A.; Curate of St. Katharine's, Felton-common, near Bristol.  
 Whittington, Henry Gambler; Vicar of Foxton.  
 Wilson, James Alder; Rector of Crathorne, near Yarm, Yorkshire.  
 Woodgate, R. S. S.; Vicar of Pembury.  
 Wynne, Edward; Vicar of St. Mark's, Manningham, Bradford.—*Guardian*.

The Convocation of York has been prorogued to May 21.

Bishop Piers Claughton has left England for the Continent, to hold a series of confirmations at Calais, Paris, Versailles, Brussels, Bonn, and Darmstadt.

Dr. Oxenden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, has resigned his bishopric, feeling himself no longer equal to the fatigues of the diocese.

There was a large congregation on Wednesday in Ripon Cathedral on the occasion of the opening of the new organ, built, at a cost of £3000, by Messrs. Lewis and Co. The service was held in the nave of the cathedral.

The widow of the late Mr. John Hampson, of the firm of Tunnicliffe and Hampson, cotton spinners, has undertaken to erect at her own cost a new church at Westleigh. A site has been provided by the Rev. J. H. Stanning, Vicar of Leigh.

On the 8th inst., the parish church of Marston St. Lawrence, which has been restored at the expense of Mr. J. A. Blencowe, of the Vicar, the Rev. C. Blencowe, and of other friends, was reopened by the Bishop of Peterborough.

The annual sittings of the Salisbury Diocesan Synod, which includes 400 of the clergy and laity in the diocese of Salisbury, will be held on the 2nd and 3rd prox., under the presidency of Bishop Moberly, in the chapter-house.

On Monday the Bishop-Suffragan of Dover, acting under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended in the centre of the "Romney Marsh Country," and consecrated an additional churchyard (bought by the ratepayers for £200) for the parish of Brenzett, near New Romney.

The consecration of the Rev. Llewellyn Jones as Bishop of Newfoundland is to take place at St. Paul's on the Feast of St. Philip and St. James (next Wednesday, May 1), at eleven o'clock. The Bishop will sail for his diocese early in May, and will enter on the work of visitation this summer.

A testimonial, consisting of a clock and several pieces of plate, the value of the whole exceeding £300, has been presented to Archdeacon Randall, who a short time ago exchanged the living of St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, for that of Christian Malford, near Chippenham.

The first course of Hibbert Lectures, "On the Origin and Growth of Religion, as illustrated by the Religions of India," will be seven in number, and will be given on as many successive Thursdays, in the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey, by Professor F. Max Müller, M.A. He will deliver each lecture twice in the day—viz., in the morning, at 11.30; and in the afternoon, at five. The course began this week.

The restoration committee of St. Albans Abbey have bought a piece of land at the east end of the cathedral, and on two paths being completed from the cloisters round the Lady Chapel the Mayor and Corporation of the city have consented to close the public way, which has existed since the Reformation, between the Saint's Chapel and the Ante Chapel, thus separating the building.

The Church of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, after being closed for general repairs and redecoration, was opened on Sunday for Divine service. The Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs for Middlesex, and the Common Councilmen of the ward attended, and the edifice was crowded. There was a full choral service by a surpliced choir, and the sermon was preached by the Rector, the Rev. W. Rogers, Chaplain to the Queen.

A remarkable movement is reported among the natives of India east of Tinnivelly. No fewer than 16,000 have sent in their names to Bishop Caldwell and placed themselves under instruction for baptism. His Lordship writes—"Village after village is laying aside its heathenism and seeking admission into the folds of Christ." The four evangelistic tours of the Bishop last year and gratitude for English help in the famine are assigned as probable causes.

A large and influential meeting of clergy and laity favourable to the proposed creation of a bishopric for Liverpool was held on Wednesday in that town, under the presidency of the Mayor. The minimum stipend of the Bishop is fixed by the new Act of Parliament at £3500, to secure which £80,000 is required, and of this sum Mr. Torr, M.P., said half had been promised. Resolutions to prosecute the scheme were passed unanimously, and an influential committee was appointed.

The Bishop of St. Albans has opened two fine new churches in Essex, one at Havering-atte-Bower and the other at Walthamstow. The cost in each case has been about £5000. At Havering the new edifice supplants an old one, while that at Walthamstow is built on a new site given by Mr. H. Ford Barclay and the late Mr. A. Janson. In the former case the

Bishop at the same time consecrated an addition to the burial-ground, given by Mrs. Pemberton Barnes, and instituted a new Vicar in the person of the Rev. Thomas James, late of Bradford, Yorkshire. The Bishop has also opened a new chancel which has been erected in the parish church at Chelmsford, at the cost of Archdeacon Mildmay and his daughters. The chancel is dedicated to the memory of the late Mrs. Mildmay, who recently met with a fatal accident at Bournemouth.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has reopened, after an efficient restoration, the church of North Cerney, Gloucestershire, of which the Rev. P. Medd is Rector. The late Lord Bathurst and Sir Francis Goldsmid contributed, and the widow of the late Rector has put an east window in the chancel, depicting our Lord's appearance to St. Mary Magdalene. The same Bishop has consecrated a new church at Churcham, in the place of one burnt down in 1876, where a facsimile of the well-known tower and spire of Somthing has been erected.

On Easter Monday the Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Carlinghow, on a site given by the Earl of Wilton, after a service in the parish church of Brownhill, where his Lordship preached. On Easter Tuesday the same Bishop consecrated the church of Littlethorpe, built on a site given by Mr. J. Denison; the east window being the gift of Canon Worsley. On the same day the Bishop of Bath and Wells reopened the church of Huntsfield. The Church of St. Thomas, Brompton, has been reopened after restoration.

Aber parish church, situated about midway between Bangor and Llanfairfechan, was on Tuesday opened for Divine service, after having been entirely rebuilt. The old church was a favourite resort of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, and its erection dates so far back as 674, it being one of the earliest Christian churches in Britain. It was occupied by Cromwell's soldiery when on their way to Ireland. The rebuilding has been carried out at a cost of about £4000. Lord Penrhyn, the chief landowner in the parish, gave the site and £500, Major Platt £200, and the Rev. T. Norris Williams, who has just resigned the living, £100. The new church comprises a nave, chancel, vestry, organ-chamber, and tower, the latter having the peal of bells presented in 1811 by Lord Bulkeley, and which are rung in stormy or foggy weather as warnings to persons crossing the dangerous Lavan Sands from the Anglesey side of the Menai Strait. The window at the west end is given by Lord Penrhyn, and is executed by Messrs. Clayton and Bell; and that at the east end is in memory of the late Mr. John Platt, M.P. for Oldham, and is the gift of Mr. Joseph A. Platt. On the north side are three other windows given by Mr. John H. Platt, Mr. Lewelyn Lewis, and Mrs. Empson in memory of her son, who was killed at the waterfalls two years ago. The organ is the gift of Major Platt, the altar-cloth of Lady Penrhyn, and the carvings of Mrs. Morris Williams. The Bishop of Bangor preached at the opening service, which was largely attended.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, held its usual monthly meeting last week at the society's house, 7, Whitehall. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects—viz., Building new churches at St. Clement's, City-road, London; Hull, St. Philip; Littleport, St. Matthew, near Ely; Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Cuthbert; and Tipton, St. Matthew, Staffordshire. Rebuilding the churches at West Knoyle, near Bath; Middleton, the Holy Ghost, near Kirkby Lonsdale; and Thoresway, near Caistor. Enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Bedhampton St. Thomas, near Howant; Buckland, the Holy Cross, near Dorchester; Charing, near Ashford; Dorrington, near Wolverhampton; Newport St. Mary, Pembroke; Pitton St. Peter, near Salisbury; Shobrooke, near Crediton, Devon; and Waterbeach, St. John, near Cambridge. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building the church at South Lambeth, All Saints', Surrey; rebuilding the church at Shedfield, near Fareham; and re-seating and restoring the church at Brailes, near Shipston-on-Stour, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School-Church and Mission-House Fund towards building, &c., school or mission churches at Chilton, in the parish of Ferry-hill, Durham; Gladstone-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Peterborough; Lozell's, near Birmingham; Rhoollanerchrugog, near Ruabon; Rotherhithe, St. Nicholas, Surrey; Silverdale, in the parish of St. Mary, Hastings; and Shoreditch, Holy Trinity, Middlesex. Again has all the money belonging to this special fund been voted in grants. The provision of mission churches is becoming more and more recognised as a necessity in the effectual working of a large parish.

## THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

## OXFORD.

Dr. Benjamin P. Symons, formerly Warden of Wadham College, died on the 12th inst. He was ninety-three years of age, and was one of the oldest members in the University, having taken his B.A. degree as far back as 1805. He was Vice-Chancellor of the University from 1844 to 1848.

On St. Mark's Day, Thursday last, the ceremony of opening the new dining-hall and library at Keble College took place. The new buildings were opened by a religious service conducted by the Bishop of Oxford.

## CAMBRIDGE.

The following elections to Scholarships and Exhibitions have taken place:—

At St. John's.—W. W. Gimson, of Sedburgh School, and J. S. Yee, of Tiverton School, to Minor Scholarships; S. Loney, of Tonbridge School, J. C. Moss, of Shrewsbury School, T. Parker, of Giggleswick School, and T. G. Tucker, of Lancaster, to Exhibitions; A. Pagan, of Harrow, and A. W. Ward, of the Liverpool Institute, to Minor Scholarships; H. Culley, of Norwich School, and A. T. Gaskin, of New Kingswood, Bath, to Exhibitions. Proxime accessit—F. R. Burrell, of Totteridge Park School. The Natural Science Exhibition is awarded to J. H. O. Curtis, of the Royal School of Mines.

At Queen's.—Minor Scholarships for Mathematics—Parker, of Giggleswick School; Ridley, of University College, London, and private tuition. For Classics—Boden, of King Edward's School, Birmingham; Loxley and Bullock, of Doncaster Grammar School; and Jervis, of Epsom College.

At St. Peter's.—To Scholarships—Floyd, of King Edward's School, Birmingham; Littlewood, of Owens College, Manchester; Peirson, of City of London School; and Watson, of Dulwich College.

At Caius.—To Scholarships for Mathematics—Gaskin, of Kingswood School, Bath; Pelton, of Whitgift School, Croydon; and Palmer, of Charterhouse. For Classics—Lenox Conyngham, of Fettes College. For Natural Science—Mackern, of Guy's Hospital; Hickens and Robbs, of Epsom College.

At Emmanuel.—For Mathematics—R. M. Pattison, of Tonbridge School, Foundation Scholarship; F. B. Bawell, of Totteridge Park School, Minor Scholarship. For Classics—T. M. Machell, of Lancaster Grammar School, and R. G. P. Brownrigg, of Rossall School, Exhibitions. For Natural Science—C. H. Pigott, of Merchant Taylors' School, and W. J. Robb, to Exhibitions.

At Sidney Sussex.—S. Loney, Tonbridge School, £80; H. C. Robson, University of Edinburgh, and W. S. Sherrington, Ipswich School, £60; W. J. Harding, Tonbridge School, L. G. Oliver, Newark Grammar School, E. L. Thomas, City Middle-Class School, and W. W. Watts, St. Chad's College, Denstone, £40; W. T. Batchelor, The Charterhouse, £35.

At Emmanuel.—Foundation scholarship of £70, R. M. Pattison, Tonbridge school; minor scholarship of £70, tenable for two years, F. R. Barrrell, Totteridge Park School; exhibitions of £50, tenable for two years, J. M. Machell, Lancaster Grammar School, and P. G. P. Brownrigg, Rossall School; exhibition of £40, tenable for two years, C. H. Pigott, Merchant Taylors' School; exhibition of £30, tenable for two years, W. J. Robb.

At Christ's.—W. S. Hensley, Caistor School, £70; C. R. Fowler, Marl-

borough College, and G. W. Otton, King's College School, London, £50; W. E. Davidson, private tuition, A. O. Evans, Manamead School, Plymouth, J. S. Milner, Rossall School, and F. W. Sanderson, Durham University, £30. For natural science—E. Parkyn, University College, London, £70.

## EDINBURGH.

The ceremony of conferring the degrees granted by students attending this University was performed in the Assembly Hall, Edinburgh, on Tuesday, by the Lord Justice-General, in the presence of a large assembly. Professor Fraser, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, presented 106 students for the degree of M.A. The degree of D.D. was conferred, among others, on Professor Birrell, St. Andrews University; Principal Fairbairn, Airedale College, Bradford; the Rev. Stanley Leathes, King's College, London; the Rev. J. Russell, Yarrow; the Rev. Adolph Sophir, Notting-hill; and the Rev. R. Stevenson, Dalry. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Lord Houghton; Mr. A. S. Kinnear, advocate, Edinburgh; Mr. F. T. Palgrave, editor of the "Golden Treasury"; Mr. Skelton, advocate, Edinburgh; and Mr. Samuel Smiles.

## GLASGOW.

The Duke of Buccleuch was on Wednesday unanimously elected Chancellor of this University, in succession to the late Sir William Stirling-Maxwell.

## ST. ANDREWS.

The late Mrs. Bell, of Balgray, has left to this University £1000 to found a scholarship in arts or medicine; and Mrs. Byars, sister of Mrs. Bell, has left £1000 for the foundation of a scholarship in faculty of arts. Through the generosity of Dundee citizens, ten of the college bursaries are to be raised from £10 to £25 each.

The following are the results of the Newcastle examination at Eton:—Burrows, K.S., scholar; Inge, K.S., metallist and divinity prizeman; Dimsdale, K.S., Macaulay, K.S., and Macnaughten, mi., K.S. (equal); Farrer, K.S., and Leathes, K.S. (equal); Chitty, C. W., K.S., Haskett-Smith, ma., Griffith, K.S., Hon. M. Curzon, ma., and T. Harvey French, K.S. (equal); Hobhouse, mi.

The examination at Harrow for the Neeld and Sayer Scholarships and for the mathematical prizes ended on the 13th inst. The following were selected for special mention:—First, A. Macnamara; second, F. W. Pember, recommended for the Neeld Scholarship; third, E. Graham and J. A. Platt, equal; fifth, B. L. Edwards, recommended for the Sayer Scholarship. The Neeld Medal for mathematics was adjudged to B. F. Buxton. The result of the examination for the entrance scholarships is as follows:—L. M. Woodward (Rev. F. W. Young's, Cherbourg, Great Malvern), G. Stephenson (Rev. A. H. A. Morton's, Farnborough), F. W. Bovill (Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree); equal, G. Hext (Rev. L. Sanderson's), and A. J. Sundius (Rev. A. L. Hussey, Folkestone). The scholarships on the modern side was awarded to F. C. Burkitt (Mr. A. H. Barford's, Marylebone Grammar School). Proxime accessit, A. D. Macgregor (Rev. L. Sanderson's, Elstree).

The annual election to Exhibitions at Westminster School has resulted in the nomination of—1, W. C. Dale, from Mr. G. Valentine's, at Blackheath; 2, H. W. Waterfield, from Mr. O. C. Waterfield's, East Sheen; 3, R. H. Williams, from the Rev. J. D. Williams, at Brecknock; 4, O. Scoones, from the Rev. H. A. G. Oliver, St. John's-wood; 5, A. Soames, from the Rev. T. Lloyd Phillips, at Beckenham; and 6, W. L. Warren, from the Rev. C. Lefroy Austin, at Cheltenham.

The annual examination for scholarships and exhibitions at Winchester College will begin on Tuesday, July 16.

A notification from the War Office just issued states that the next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, will begin at the South Exhibition Galleries, South Kensington, on July 2, the medical examination taking place on the previous day at the Royal Military Academy. The successful candidates will be required to join the Royal Military Academy in September next.

Mr. E. W. Brereton, B.A., has been appointed Vice-Principal of Cheltenham Training College, in the place of the Rev. H. Martin.

Mr. Alfred Evans Vinter, B.A., scholar of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, has been appointed to the mathematical and science mastership at Queen Elizabeth's School, Sevenoaks. Mr. Vinter graduated in 1877 as twentieth wrangler and second class in the natural science tripos.

A course of lectures upon Astronomical Photography will be given in the theatre of Gresham College, Basinghall-street, London, on the evenings of April 30, May 1, 2, 3, at six o'clock p.m., by the Rev. E. Ledger, M.A., F.R.A.S., Gresham Professor of Astronomy. The lectures are free to the public, and will be illustrated by means of the lime light.

A new grammar school was opened at Mansfield on Wednesday by Lord Belper, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Nottingham.

The Rev. J. G. Parsons, Diocesan Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconries of Winchester and the Isle of Wight, states that out of 30,809 names on the registers of the schools inspected 24,428 were present at the religious examination, being 3000 above the number in average attendance. Out of 368 schools 188 are marked excellent, 123 fair, 57 indifferent, or bad. The interest taken in the examination increases, and cramming is much less common than formerly.

Jewels to the value of £5000 were stolen from the mansion of Count de Lamara, at Staines, on Tuesday morning.

The Royal Dublin Society's spring show of stock and implements opened at Dublin on Tuesday, and remained open during the next three days. It is the largest ever held here at this season. The display of shorthorns, which is the great feature of the show, was exceptionally large and excellent. Mr. Thomas K. M'Clintock, Bunbury, Lisnavagh, in the county of Carlow, took first prize for his shorthorned roan bull Anchor, a squarely-built, massive animal, calved in 1873, and bred by Mr. Challoner, out of his famous prize-winner King James and Alma. Earl Fitzwilliam, Coolattin, Shillelagh, won second prize with his shorthorned roan bull King Lud, the offspring of King Richard III. and Jessy Cardigan, the famous stock of Mr. Robert Jefferson, Prestown, Hows, Mr. Challoner's Royal Arthur, of the same strain as the winner, carried off third prize. Captain Kearney, Milton House, Clonmellan, won first honours for the best Hereford bull with Truro, calved in 1875, and bred by Mr. John Price, of Pembridge, England, thus carrying off Gibbs and Co.'s Challenge Cup value ten guineas, and the society's prize of £20. There were 146 shorthorned bulls calved last year exhibited. Mr. R. J. M. Gumblestone, Glanatore, Mallow, in the county of Waterford, was the winner of the first prize with his roan bull Lord Beaconsfield, bred by himself from Opoponax and Primrose. The Challoner Cup, the blue ribbon of the show, which has for the last two years been won by the donor, was to-day carried off by Mr. M'Clintock, of Bunbury, in the county of Carlow. The Lord Lieutenant visited the show on Wednesday.





THE PARIS EXHIBITION BUILDING AT THE TROCADERO.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

In returning thanks for the Navy at a banquet at the Mansion House on Easter Monday, a gallant Admiral, Sir Edward Ingleswood, incidentally remarked that "as for those horrid torpedoes, he believed, with Admiral Porter, of the American Navy, that the more he thought about them the less he liked them." The gallant Admiral is not alone, I apprehend, in pronouncing torpedoes to be "horrid" things; but I want to know who invented these submarine infernal machines. It was not, certainly, Professor Jacobi, of the Academy of St. Petersburg; although to that distinguished *savant* belongs the honour (?) of framing a new recipe for the explosives contained in torpedoes, and suggesting the laying down of those "pretty little tiny kickshaws" in the Gulf of Finland, three-and-twenty years ago.

But there were great men before Agamemnon. So far back as 1810 Robert Fulton, of steam-boat fame, published in New York a work entitled "Torpedo War, and Submarine Explosions." I do not find any earlier application than Fulton's of the term "torpedo" (manifestly borrowed from the piscine torpedo—the ray, or cramp-fish) to infernal machines. About 1805 some experiments were tried by the British Admiralty, under the supervision of Lord Keith and Sir Home Popham, with a mysterious engine called a "catamaran" (no connection of the Madras surf-boats). The experimentalists tried to blow up Fort Rouge, near Calais, with this playful machine, which turned out to be a complete failure, "and exposed the enterprise," remarks Hewson Clarke, in his "History of the War," "to the contempt and derision of the French." Mr. Clarke goes on to qualify the catamaran as "an abortive attempt at quackery and innovation." Which is scarcely civil.

Still dissatisfied as to the bibliography of torpedoes, I determined to turn up "the Marquis." That wonderful nobleman rarely fails you at a pinch; and, sure enough, under caps. 9 and 10 of the Marquis of Worcester's "Century of the Nature and Scantlings of Inventions," London, 1663, I find mention, first, of "an engine, portable in one's pocket, which may be carried and fastened to the side of the greatest ship, *tantum aliud agens*, and at any appointed minute, though a week after, either of day or night, it shall irrecoverably sink that ship." Mr. Dircks, the latest editor of the "Century," remarks that this passage is "abundantly obscure, and suggests some explosive missile connected with clockwork" (Mr. Dircks wrote before the occurrence of the Bremerhaven explosion) "as the only means to ensure its being compact and operating on a precise day at a given point of time." But the second "scantling" is even more curious. "A way from a mile off to dive and fasten a like engine to any ship, so that it may punctually work the same effect either for time or execution." Finally, I find in Peppy's Diary, March 14, 1662: "This afternoon came the German Dr. Knuffler to discourse with us about his engines to blow up ships." All this looks very like a torpedo—or like a whale.

Mem: That inexhaustible Marquis seems to have had a very shrewd notion of a "lift," or ascending chamber, to be worked by hydraulic pressure. Cap. 48 of the "Century" contains a scheme for "a screwed ascent, instead of stairs, with fit landing-places to the best chambers of each storey, with back stairs within the noell" ("nowel," "nowil," "noyau," "newell," "nucleus") "convenient for servants to pass up and down to the inward rooms of each of them unseen and private." This "noell" passage is of the "abundantly obscure kind;" but I seem to discern in the entire scheme some phantom of a "lift."

Gold has frequently been called "cure-all;" and poor Robert Brough used to say that he had never suffered from any malady the acutest pangs of which were not susceptible of immediate alleviation by means of a ten-pound-note. Most of us know the story of Mr. Thackeray visiting the distressed family, and leaving on the mantelpiece a little pile of sovereigns, with a morsel of paper inscribed with the words "The pills to be taken as occasion may require;" but until two or three evenings since I had never heard of the treatment of bronchial complaints by the external application of the most precious of metals. I was talking to an American gentleman on the old subject of bronchitis and spasmodic asthma, when he said, "Why don't you try a gold necklet? I have worn one, my wife has worn one, my children have worn such necklets for months together. I have recommended the remedy to hundreds of my friends, and in no case have I found it fail as a cure for bronchitis, laryngitis, and quinsy sore throat." He went on to say that the necklet should be worn so just as to be concealed (in the case of menfolk) by the shirt-collar. It should not be so tight as to inconvenience the wearer; but it should be made to press flat on the throat. Turkish coins, or half-sovereigns worn smooth, and connected by links were, he observed, the best materials to be used.

I made haste to communicate this curious suggestion to a lady-sufferer from bronchitis; but I did not take much by my motion. She told me, with sarcastic *hauteur*, that her grandmother used to carry a Regent potato in her pocket as a safeguard against rheumatism; and then, with shame and confusion, I remembered that our ancestors, so late as the days of the Stuarts, used to wear as preservatives against the cramp gold rings which had been solemnly blessed at Eastertide by Royalty. But when I told my American friend of this he smiled upon me, pityingly. "This is no case," he remarked, "of potatoes or cramp rings—of amulets and talismans. We claim that there is an electric virtue in gold which acts imperceptibly but beneficially first on the muscles and nerves and ultimately on the bronchial tubes; and that's what's the matter." Is there any electric property in gold, which the old alchemists used to declare was "a compound of Mercury and Light?" *Quien sabe?* It is worthy of remark, nevertheless, that the French physicians have been recently prescribing the wearing of coronals composed of thin plates of gold on the forehead as a remedy for neuralgia. And travellers will not fail to bear in mind that in Friesland and Zealand, where, in addition to ague and rheumatism, *tic douloureux* prevails, the peasant-women wear close-fitting skull-caps composed of thin laminae of gold.

"May difference of opinion," &c. The estimable Cardinal Manning has been benevolently employed this Easter week in enlisting hundreds of little Romanist schoolboys in a League of Total Abstinence; and in an eloquent address delivered at Exeter Hall on Tuesday his Eminence passionately exhorted his hearers to abstain from an indulgence which could not do them good, which might do them harm, and which was the curse and ruin of millions. The postulate must needs be granted. But, I read that on the same Easter Tuesday some six hundred Bluecoat boys, big and little, having been duly edified by hearing the Spital Sermon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, walked in procession to the Mansion House, and were there "tipped" by the Lord Mayor with the brightest of new minted shillings (with half-crowns for the monitors and guineas for the Grecians), and were subsequently

regaled with two currant buns and a glass of wine apiece. And I further read that, out of the Six Hundred only twelve chubby-face "Blues" declined to quaff the fermented juice of the grape.

O! how nice;  
Nice plum bun!  
How I wish  
It never was done,

sings the little princess in Mr. M. A. Titmarsh's "Rose and the Ring." But how about that maddening wine cup at the Mansion House. Supposing the Lord Mayor, assisted by Mr. Mace and Mr. Sword, Major Campbell and Mr. Soulsby, had locked up the decanters of port and sherry in the chiffonier (which must be as big as the Mausoleum of Hadrian) and proceeded to enrol all the Six Hundred into the Band of Hope. What would have been the sentiments of the "Blues" under those circumstances?

G. A. S.

## THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

This magnificent display of arts, manufactures, designs, decorations, and all the modern triumphs of ingenuity, science, wealth, and taste, to be opened next week in the French capital, will demand a special series of Illustrations in our Journal. We present this week a view, taken from the Place du Roi de Rome, of the palatial building at the Trocadero, on the right bank of the Seine, which is connected by the Pont de Jena with the main Exhibition Buildings in the Champ de Mars, on the left bank of that river. The mount or rising ground of the Trocadero, as many of our readers will remember, obtained its name and fame as a public monument from the victory of a French military force, in 1823, employed to capture the Spanish fort of the Trocadero in the harbour of Cadiz, for the suppression of a political revolt in the kingdom of Spain. It is designed to use this "Palace of the Trocadero," shown in our Illustration, for the opening ceremony of the Exhibition, and for a series of grand orchestral concerts and other public entertainments, culminating in the official ceremony of distributing the prizes, at a future period of this season. The architects of this stately edifice are Messrs. Davioud and Bourdais. The general style of the building is a modification of the Arabesque; its form is semicircular, accompanied by two spacious wings; proceeding from these are half-circular galleries, forming, as it were, the sides of an immense horseshoe as large as the Trocadero itself, and inclosing the whole of the park. From the centre of this half-circle springs the rotunda, with its domed roof surmounted by a winged Genius, flanked by two lofty minarets, and encircled by two tiers of galleries giving access to every part of the internal amphitheatre, and forming a covered promenade looking out upon the wonderful panorama of Paris and its environs, Meudon, Sèvres, and Clermont. The architects have succeeded in combining lightness with strength. All the iron framework of the buildings is covered with materials of different colours placed one over another, and is further enlivened with bright-coloured panels of enamelled clay.

The opening ceremony on May 1 will take place at the Trocadero at ten in the morning. The Marshal-President, in full uniform, attended by his military household, the great dignitaries of the State, and the members of the diplomatic body, will take his place on a platform raised in the middle of the terrace which overlooks the cascade. Behind them will be reserved, under the colonnade of the rotunda, about 1500 seats for persons of distinction and their families. From 5000 to 6000 places will be set apart at the side of the platform or under the lateral galleries. Troops will be drawn up in line on both sides of the fountain, and will extend to the entrance of the building of the Champ-de-Mars. Behind the lines, right and left of the cascade, in the lower grounds of the Trocadero, and also in the Champ-de-Mars, 20,000 holders of invitations will witness the passage of the procession. Finally, the commissioners of the foreign sections, accompanied by the higher officers of their respective staffs, will occupy the right-hand side of the grand terrace, whilst the left will be reserved for the directors and managers of the various departments in the French section, who will join the members of the foreign commissions to salute the Marshal on his arrival. By this arrangement the number of invitations to attend the ceremony may be computed at from 27,000 to 30,000. At ten o'clock precisely the President will deliver an address, and afterwards declare aloud that "the Exhibition is open." At that moment the water of the cascade will begin playing, the military bands will play, and three rounds of artillery will announce to the public the inauguration of the Exhibition. The Marshal, followed by a brilliant retinue, will then advance towards the Champ-de-Mars, first passing the façades symbolising the foreign nations, and then visiting the French section of the fine arts. The procession, then separating into two groups, will go through the French department on the one side and the foreign one on the other. At noon the doors will be open to the public. In the evening of the same day Marshal MacMahon will give a dinner in honour of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Aosta, and the opening of the Exhibition.

The Prince of Wales, as President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition, has addressed a letter to the Council of the Society of Arts suggesting the co-operation of that body in giving assistance towards the visit of artisans who might be delegated to examine and report upon the special technicalities of the various industries which will be displayed at the Exhibition. His Royal Highness adds that the Royal Commission will contribute 100 gs., and he proposes to request certain members of the Royal Commission to form themselves into a committee for the purpose of co-operating with the Council of the Society of Arts. The latter body, having considered this communication, nominated a committee to co-operate with the other committee, and voted 100 gs. towards the expenses of the undertaking.

Lord Alington has consented to provide all the benefit societies of Dorchester with a hall for meeting purposes.

Tuesday witnessed the public opening of the new water-works at Newbury, Berks, by Mr. C. S. Slocock, the Mayor. These works are of special interest at the present time, when the supply of London with water from the chalk is under the consideration of Parliament, inasmuch as the water supply of Newbury is now derived from the chalk formation.

The annual movable congress of Co-operative Associations has been held this year at Manchester. The Marquis of Ripon presided on Monday, and in the course of his address reviewed the history, operations, and present position of the co-operative movement. He submitted a number of statistics, showing the large increase in the number of societies which has taken place since the passing of the first Industrial and Provident Societies Act. On Tuesday the Bishop of Manchester, addressing the conference, alluded to the strike in the cotton trade, and said he believed that those societies, by greatly increasing the number of mills, had contributed to over-production. Dr. J. Watts presided on Wednesday, when some recommendations relating to the banking department were adopted.

## MUSIC.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

This establishment was reopened on Saturday for the new season of Italian opera performances, this being the second year of Mr. Mapleson's management, and of the use of the building for that purpose.

As we have already given a summary of the arrangements of the lessee, we have now merely to speak of such of the performances as come within the scope of this week's notice.

On Saturday "La Sonnambula" was given, with a cast that was familiar, but none the less welcome on that account. Mdlle. Marimon reappeared as Amina, and sang with that finished taste and style that have marked her for several seasons as one of the most accomplished stage sopranos of the day. The opening cavatina, "Come per me sereno," was given with exquisite grace, the closing allegro, "Sovra il sen," having been rendered with admirable brilliancy and impulse. In the duet with Elvino, "Prendi l'anello," in the music of the bed-room scene and of the subsequent awakening, Mdlle. Marimon sang with true artistic feeling, the final bravura air, "Ah! non giunge," having been delivered with brilliant execution. Her performance was indeed, throughout, one of high excellence.

The cast in other respects was an efficient one, and too well known to need specific comment, having comprised Mdlle. Bauermeister as Lisa, Madame Lablache as Teresa, Signor Bettini as Elvino, and Signor Del Puente as Count Rodolfo.

The National Anthem was given previous to the opera; and Sir M. Costa conducted, his reappearance having been warmly greeted. The band and chorus are as efficient as before—the orchestra again comprising many of the best instrumentalists, including M. Sinton as principal and solo violinist.

On Tuesday "Il Flauto Magico" was performed. The cast, which was in most respects as in former seasons under the same management at Drury Lane Theatre, included the brilliant singing of Mdlle. Marimon in the bravura songs assigned to Astrifiamante (the Queen of Night). These florid pieces, composed by Mozart for the display of a soprano voice of exceptional range, were executed by Mdlle. Marimon (as on many previous occasions) with special effect. The other principal characters, Pamina, Tamino, Papageno, and Sarastro, were efficiently filled by Mdlle. Alwina Valleria, Signor Bettini, Signor del Puente, and Signor Foli; Mdlle. Bauermeister having been a lively representative of the small part of Papagena, as was Signor Rinaldini of that of Monostatos, the cast in its subordinate features having also been satisfactory.

For Thursday "Dinorah" was announced, with Mdlle. Marimon as the heroine; and this (Saturday) evening Mdlle. Minnie Hauk is to make her first appearance here as Violetta in "La Traviata."

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The first appearance in London of Mdlle. Bertelli—postponed on account of her indisposition, and again announced to take place on Saturday, as Agata, in "Der Freischütz"—was further postponed to Monday.

"La Favorita" was substituted for the opera just named on Saturday, the cast having been the same as on the previous Thursday, when Madame Scalchi was the Leonora, in which character she sang, as heretofore, with great effect. The cast otherwise was also as on previous occasions, including Mdlle. Cottino as Inez, Signor Gayarre as Fernando, Signor Graziani as Alfonso, and Signor Bagagiolo as Baldassare.

On Monday "Il Trovatore" was given, and included the appearance of Mdlle. Bertelli, who, as Leonora, made a very favourable impression, especially in the opening cavatina "Tacea la notte," with its brilliant closing movement, "Di tale amor;" in the concerted piece, with the Count and Manrico in the second finale; in the scene of the "Miserere" (a portion of which was encored), and in the impassioned music for Leonora at the close of the opera. Mdlle. Bertelli was well received throughout, and bids fair to improve the position already made. Another first appearance on the same occasion was that of Signor Carbone as the Count di Luna. This gentleman's voice is a baritone of pleasant quality, but scarcely of power adequate to the size of the theatre. This, however, and some tameness of style, both in singing and acting, may fairly be attributable to the nervousness of a first appearance. As Manrico Signor Bolis reappeared, after an absence of two years, and sang with special effect in the duet with Azucena, "Mal regendo;" in the solo, "Di quella pira;" in the "Miserere" scene, and in that which follows at the close of the opera. Mdlle. Scalchi, as before, was an excellent Azucena; and Mdlle. Sonnino and Signor Scolari were again respectively the representatives of Inez and Fernando.

On Tuesday the long-deferred début of Mdlle. Sarda took place; its several postponements (as with other disappointments at this establishment) having been caused by the adverse influences of our ungenial spring weather. Mdlle. Sarda's voice is a pure soprano, bright and resonant in quality, and extensive in compass. She possesses considerable executive powers, and much capacity for sentimental expression. Her delivery of the cavatina "Come per me sereno," and its brilliant closing allegro, at once produced a highly favourable impression, that was enhanced with the progress of the opera. In the duet with Elvino, and in the bed-room and sleep-walking scenes her acting and singing were distinguished by much charm and power, and called forth warm applause; her execution of the bravura air, "Ah! non giunge," at the end of the opera, having completed her success with the audience. The future performances of this lady will be looked for with much interest. The cast of the opera was otherwise as in previous seasons. M. Capoul, as Elvino, sang with great effect; Signor Bagagiolo gave the music of Count Rodolfo well, and the parts of Lisa, Teresa, and Alessio were efficiently filled, respectively, by Mdlles. Cottino and Sonnino and Signor Raguer. Signor Vianesi conducted on the occasions referred to.

Mdlle. Bertelli was to make her second appearance on Thursday as Agata in "Der Freischütz," M. Jamet having been announced to appear, for the first time in England, as Caspar. To-night (Saturday) "La Sonnambula" is to be repeated, cast as on Tuesday; on Monday "Guglielmo Tell" is to be given; and on Tuesday Mdlle. Albani is to make her first appearance this season in "Lucia di Lammermoor."

The first Floral Hall concert of the season—supported by the principal vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera—will take place on Saturday afternoon next.

The performance of "The Messiah" on Good Friday by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society was a very fine one in most respects, especially as regards the chorus-singing. Among the several special effects was the rendering of the chorus, "For unto us a child is born," which had to be repeated; several other choruses having also produced a marked impression. The principal tenor solos, including the great air "Thou shalt break them," were grandly sung by Mr. Sims Reeves; the opening recitative, "Comfort ye," and air, "Every Valley," having been well given by Mr. Bernard Lane. Madame Lemmens-Sherrington gave the soprano airs,



especially "Rejoice greatly" and "I know that my Redeemer," with much effect; those for contralto having been rendered with excellent expression by Madame Antoinette Sterling, who was particularly successful in "O Thou that tellest" and "He was despised." With the exception of the first recitative for bass (by Signor Poli), the solos for that voice were sung by Mr. Fox. Mr. Bamby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The twenty-second series of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace is near its termination, the twenty-second performance having taken place on Saturday, when the programme opened with a well-written orchestral piece, by Herr Carl Reinecke, entitled "In Memoriam," and comprising an introduction, fugue, and chorale, the last portion being the well-known Lutheran tune "O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden." Beethoven's violin concerto and Max Bruch's "Romance" (both played by Señor Sarasate), Schumann's first symphony (in B flat), Wagner's overture to "Tannhäuser," and vocal pieces sung by Mlles. Friedländer and Redeker completed the programme.

The third of the series of six concertina concerts given by Messrs. Wheatstone and Co. took place at Langham Hall on Monday evening.

Mr. J. S. Shedlock completed his interesting series of "Classical Musical Evenings" on Wednesday evening with the fourth performance, at the Victoria Hall, Bayswater. The first and larger portion of the programme consisted exclusively of music by Schumann, and included Mr. Shedlock's clever pianoforte playing in the quartet (op. 47) and in solo pieces. Miss Mary Davies and Mr. Bernard Lane were the vocalists; Mr. Wiener (violin), Mr. Zerbini (viola), and Herr Lütgen (violinello) having co-operated in the instrumental selection.

Herr Boscovitz gave his fourth pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall on Thursday.

The Bach Choir will give a concert next Monday evening at St. James's Hall, with an interesting programme, including a "Magnificat" by Bach, an anthem by Purcell, a selection from Palestrina's "Missa Papæ Marcelli," Schumann's "New-Year's Song" (as given at the first concert), and Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night" music. On the following evening the third of the excellent orchestral concerts of Madame Jenny Viard-Louis will be given, also at St. James's Hall; where the next concert of the Philharmonic Society takes place on Wednesday evening, when M. Planté, the eminent French pianist, will make his first appearance here. On the same evening a concert is announced (under the patronage of the Prince of Wales) to take place at the Royal Albert Hall for the benefit of the orphan children of the late worthy Mr. Superintendent Mott, of the Metropolitan Police. Fraulein Therese Hennes will give her second pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall next Thursday afternoon.

The first of two grand operatic concerts—including the co-operation of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera—is to be given at the Crystal Palace on May 8.

A subscription has been opened for that meritorious violinist, Herr Joseph Lidel, who is suffering from sickness and poverty. Contributions are received by nearly all the music publishers.

#### THE STRIKE IN THE COTTON TRADE.

There is no important change in the position of the cotton strike. At Preston the struggle terminated by the men resuming work on the employers' terms; elsewhere the only approach to an understanding is in the offer of the men to accept the reduced pay on condition that it be coupled with short time.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P., referred to the strike in a speech which he made at Oldham yesterday week. The contest was one, he said, which, if persisted in, would be of far greater extent than any which had occurred for a long time, and would produce as much suffering as was caused by the cotton famine. The employers insisted on the wages being reduced 10 per cent. Both the spinners and the weavers, on the other hand, agreed to accept a reduction of 5 per cent, while the Spinners' Association had recommended the spinners to consent to a 10 per cent reduction till trade revived. He asked both the masters and the men to be wise in time. What he would suggest was that the parties should come together and split the difference between 10 per cent and 5 per cent, and agree to a reduction of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for a time. He felt sure that if the masters would throw open the mills on these terms a week after Easter, many thousands would return to their work.

Two important meetings were held on Sunday touching the great Lancashire strike—one at Manchester and another at Blackburn—by delegates of the operative amalgamated associations of Lancashire and the adjacent counties. At the former gathering the hands were advised to accept the 10 per cent reduction; but at the latter it was resolved to advise resistance to the demands of the masters.

The committee of the Cotton-Spinners' Association met in Manchester on Tuesday and resolved not to submit the dispute with the operatives to an arbitrator. They also determined to continue their present policy.

The operatives on strike at Blackburn held a mass meeting on Wednesday and passed a resolution in favour of accepting a reduction in the wages proportionate to a reduced number of working hours. It was announced that assistance would be forthcoming to them from the merchants of Manchester and Liverpool. A letter was read from Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth offering his services in the event of mediation having any prospect of success.

The millowners in North and North-East Lancashire have issued a statement in answer to the manifestoes which have already appeared on the part of the weavers now out on strike in this important cotton district.

At the Western Counties Conference at Stroud, on Good Friday, Sir Charles Reed addressed more than two thousand delegates from Sunday schools upon "The Position of the Sunday school in the Work of Popular Education."

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars has been held this week in Liverpool. The report shows that the organisation has not ceased to grow in England. There are now 2452 lodges in existence, and the present number of paying members is 112,000. The financial statement shows a balance in hand of nearly £1000.

Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P., presided at an Eisteddfod held on Monday at Cefn, near Ruabon. The hon. gentleman said that the Eisteddfodau not only tended to perpetuate the Welsh language, but to humanise and elevate the people. It was a significant fact that the Home Secretary was about to abolish more than half the county prisons in Wales, for there appeared to have been almost as many prisons as prisoners. The Merionethshire prison was for some time completely empty, and for six months there was only one prisoner in Beaumaris gao!, and she was an Irishwoman.

#### FINE ARTS.

Between 5000 and 6000 works of art were sent in to the Academy this year, and of these only 151 were accepted. The porters, it is said, kept passing pictures before the council for two and a half hours before a single work was found good enough for their acceptance. Varnishing day, press day, private-view day, and banqueting-day, will occupy the latter half of the coming week; and on Monday, May 6, the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy of England will once more be thrown open to the public.

On Monday, the 29th inst., the Society of Painters in Water Colours will be opened; and on May 1 the Grosvenor Gallery.

Mr. E. E. Geffowski, the eminent sculptor, has finished a marble statue of the late Sir William Fairbairn, Bart., which will presently be set up in the Townhall of Manchester. The subject of this posthumous honour, we need scarcely remind our readers, was one of the famous engineers of his age, and the inventor of the tubular iron bridge which spans the Menai Strait, and which William Chambers of Edinburgh very properly calls "the mechanical wonder of England." Sir William was not only a contemporary but a fellow-workman with George Stevenson. The latter, after his marriage, William Chambers tells us, was somewhat pinched in the means of livelihood, and to enable him to earn a few shillings, Fairbairn frequently took charge of his engine at Willington Ballast-hill, while he took a turn at heaving ballast out of the colliery vessels. Two finer examples of what keen insight may accomplish when backed by character and perseverance do not exist in the whole history of British engineering. Mr. Geffowski's statue is of Sicilian marble, and seven feet in height. Sir William, dressed in an ordinary frock coat, stands in an easy attitude, holding his eye-glass in a manner characteristic of the man, and grasping in his left hand, not the conventional roll, but a book-like collection of leaves, which may be a pamphlet or a report. There is a benign air about his head, which is strong, square, and massive, and an open, generous expression in his countenance, which enhances its rugged grandeur, and places the spectator at once *en rapport* with the statue. A more worthy memorial of Sir William Fairbairn we could scarcely imagine; and in thus keeping green in a concrete form the memory of the worthy Scot who added to the fame of his adopted city while he benefited the world at large the men of Manchester are honouring themselves. In the same studio will be found a very admirable bust of George Grote, the historian, intended for University College; and another of Edwin Waugh, the Lancashire poet, which has been commissioned by the Brasen-nose Club of Manchester. Mr. Geffowski has also on hand a couple of busts which are fast approaching completion, and which, like those already mentioned, will add to his reputation. They are those of Colonel Bousfield, M.P. for Bath, and of his accomplished wife.

During the past week Mr. Ruskin's health considerably improved, and his convalescence is now so far advanced that no further bulletins will be issued.

The monument erected to the memory of the Duke of Wellington in St. Paul's Cathedral was uncovered for public inspection last Saturday. It has been about twenty years in course of construction. In a recent number we made some comments upon the monument.

The corner-stone of the Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition at York was laid on Monday by the Lord Mayor. The occasion was observed as a general holiday. The site was dressed in bunting and there was an immense assemblage to witness a procession of public functionaries and bodies from the Guildhall. The ceremony was followed by a banquet. The building is to be opened next year, and will probably cost £25,000, the greater part of which is already raised.

The picture-gallery at the Crystal Palace is open to the public, its walls displaying throughout their entire extent a fresh collection of modern oil paintings and water-colour drawings. Of the former 825 are exhibited and of the latter 394, being examples not of English only but also of French, Belgian, and German artists. For some years the directors have offered gold, silver, and bronze medals to be competed for; and on Wednesday Mr. G. D. Leslie, R.A., Mr. G. A. Storey, A.R.A., and Mr. P. R. Morris, A.R.A., were engaged during several hours "judging," and awarded the following prizes:—The special gold medal for the best picture exhibited was taken by Professor C. Lasch, an English artist, for his picture "The Orphans" (43). For figure-subjects the gold medal was awarded to Mr. A. Stock for his picture "Our Soldiers—Past and Future" (661); for landscape to Mr. F. W. Meyer in respect of his picture "Autumn Twilight—Dinas Lake" (74); and for water-colour drawing to J. A. Houston, the subject of his piece being the "Death of Warwick the Kingmaker" (1075). To foreign artists a gold medal was awarded to C. Winneberg for his picture "In the Sculpture-Gallery" (541), and one to V. Wieshaupt for his "View on the Maes" (356). Twelve silver medals and nine bronze were taken by English and eight silver and six bronze by foreign artists.

#### M. MOREL-LADEUIL'S "PILGRIM'S SHIELD."

M. Morel-Ladeuil, the renowned artist of the "Milton Shield," in *répoussé* of silver, steel, and gold, which formed so brilliant a feature in the Paris International Exhibition of 1867, and, having been purchased by the British Government, is now in the South Kensington Museum, has just completed a work of equal magnitude and equal beauty, which is destined for the forthcoming Exhibition in the Champ de Mars, and has been privately shown this week, prior to its departure for Paris, at Messrs. Elkington's, in Regent-street, for whom the work has been executed. Precisely as in the "Milton Shield" the most striking episodes in "Paradise Lost" were dramatically rendered, so in the "Pilgrim's Shield" the central idea in Bunyan's immortal allegory is dwelt upon in a manner equally grandiose and picturesque. The inspired tinker of Elstow only appears in what may be termed the "middle distance," and in a subsidiary position as a "dreamer of dreams." All around him are evolved the wonderful conceptions of his imagination; but the eye of the spectator goes at once, as it did to our first parents in their state of innocence in the Milton composition, straight to the pivot on which the Pilgrim's Shield turns, the central lunette representing the combat between Apollyon and Christian, in the Valley of the Shadow of Death. This medallion is executed in such high relief as wellnigh to present the appearance of *ronde bosse*, or of being what we term "undercut," the principal figure being almost entirely detached from the ground; and a glance at the back of the shield will show how patiently laborious has been the *opus mallei* in pushing the metal upwards with repeated taps of the hammer. Some of the parts are, on the other hand, in the lowest possible relief, not extending beyond the faintest appearance of embossing; and these exquisite gradations in surface show the perfect mastery which Morel-Ladeuil has attained over one of the most beautiful and the most difficult of crafts. The fight *à outrance* in the Valley of the Shadow is represented with astonishing force. The execution, again, of the texture of the Pilgrim's armour, in contradistinction to the light and

airy drapery pendent from it, are triumphs of manual skill and dexterity. Below the central composition is the figure of Bunyan, a volume of the Scriptures on his knees, and rapt seemingly in an ecstatic trance. On each side are bas-reliefs representing the lowermost depths of the Valley of the Shadow—a gruesome pit full of hobgoblins and sprites, such as Callot revelled in portraying; but from this dire Tartarus we are led by graceful decorative scrollwork to the two upper bas-reliefs, wherein are depicted all the joys of the Celestial City—angels, and seraphs, and cherubs, bright with "harping symphonies." Interposed between the *relievi* are emblematic cartouches of Faith, Hope, and Charity; while at the base of the shield are the trappings of the Pilgrim's calling—the slouched hat, the wallet, the scallop-shells, and the sandalled shoon. Looked at not only in its powerful ensemble, but in the astonishing minuteness and grace of its details, this latest work of M. Morel-Ladeuil may be regarded as at once the most ambitious and the most successful that he has executed for Messrs. Elkington.

Messrs. Elkington and Co. have also executed a silver statuette, representing a mounted officer of the Madras Horse Artillery in the uniform of 1817, which is to be presented to the officers' mess of F Battery, B Brigade, of the Royal Horse Artillery by surviving officers who have served in it.

The shield and the statuette have been inspected by her Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

#### ELECTION NEWS.

The testimonial presented to the Right Hon. J. W. Henley on his retirement from the representation of the county of Oxford consists of a candelabrum and a pair of flower vases en suite, in the style of the Elizabethan period. The candelabrum carries seven lights, the elaborate ornamental branches springing from an octagonal stem supported by a richly moulded circular base. The character of the ornament used is similar to that found in decorative works of the Tudor Age. The vases are classic in form, and are decorated with acanthus and vine leaves. They stand upon square silver bases with enriched mouldings. Mr. Henley's arms and crest are engraved upon each article of the plate, as well as the following inscription:—"Presented by the county of Oxford to the Right Hon. Joseph Warner Henley, in recognition of his distinguished services as M.P. for that county during the long period of thirty-seven years. April, 1878." Messrs. Hunt and Roskell were the manufacturers.

The contest in South Northumberland last week resulted in a double return. The counting of the votes began on Thursday morning at Hexham; and about half-past two it was officially declared that the result of the voting was—Grey (Liberal), 2914; Ridley (Conservative), 2912. The rejoicings of the victorious party, however, were short-lived, as it soon became known that Mr. Ridley had lodged a protest, on the ground that the name "Grey" was written on two of the voting-papers which the High Sheriff had allowed as valid. A second counting was made, and ultimately the High Sheriff decided that the two votes in dispute were bad. The High Sheriff offered to give the election to Mr. Ridley, by his casting vote. Mr. Ridley declined, and the High Sheriff therefore made a double return.

Mr. R. W. Hanbury, who lately resigned his seat for Tamworth in order to offer himself in the Conservative interest for North Staffordshire, was on Tuesday elected for that division without opposition.

Mr. Hamar Bass, Liberal, son of Mr. Bass, M.P. for Derby, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Francis Bridgeman, Conservative, son of the Earl of Bradford, were nominated on Monday as candidates for the representation of Tamworth, in which there is a vacancy through Mr. Hanbury's acceptance of an invitation to come forward in the Conservative interest for North Staffordshire. The polling took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Bass was elected; the numbers being—Bass, 1186; Bridgman, 607.

Seventy-four representatives of the Liberal party in the four boroughs of Wrexham, Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin constituency, known as the Denbigh Boroughs, met at Wrexham on the 18th inst. to take into consideration the steps necessary in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Watkin Williams, M.P., and to nominate his successor. Two names were submitted, those of Sir Robert Cunliffe and Major West, the former being selected. Sir Robert Cunliffe was at once communicated with, and in a short time paid a visit to the delegates, and expressed his intention of accepting the invitation.

Mr. Watkin Williams delivered a valedictory address last Tuesday at Wrexham on the occasion of his retiring from the representation of the Denbigh Boroughs. Referring to the question which has led him to sever his connection with his constituency, that of temperance, he said it was a totally wrong principle to pledge any member to any particular measure, and rather than consent to this he had, though with much pain, resolved to give up his seat.

Mr. Butt, M.P., has issued an address to the electors of Limerick explaining his reasons for resigning the leadership of the Home Rule party. He reaffirms his conviction that nothing but Home Rule will meet the legitimate requirements of the country.

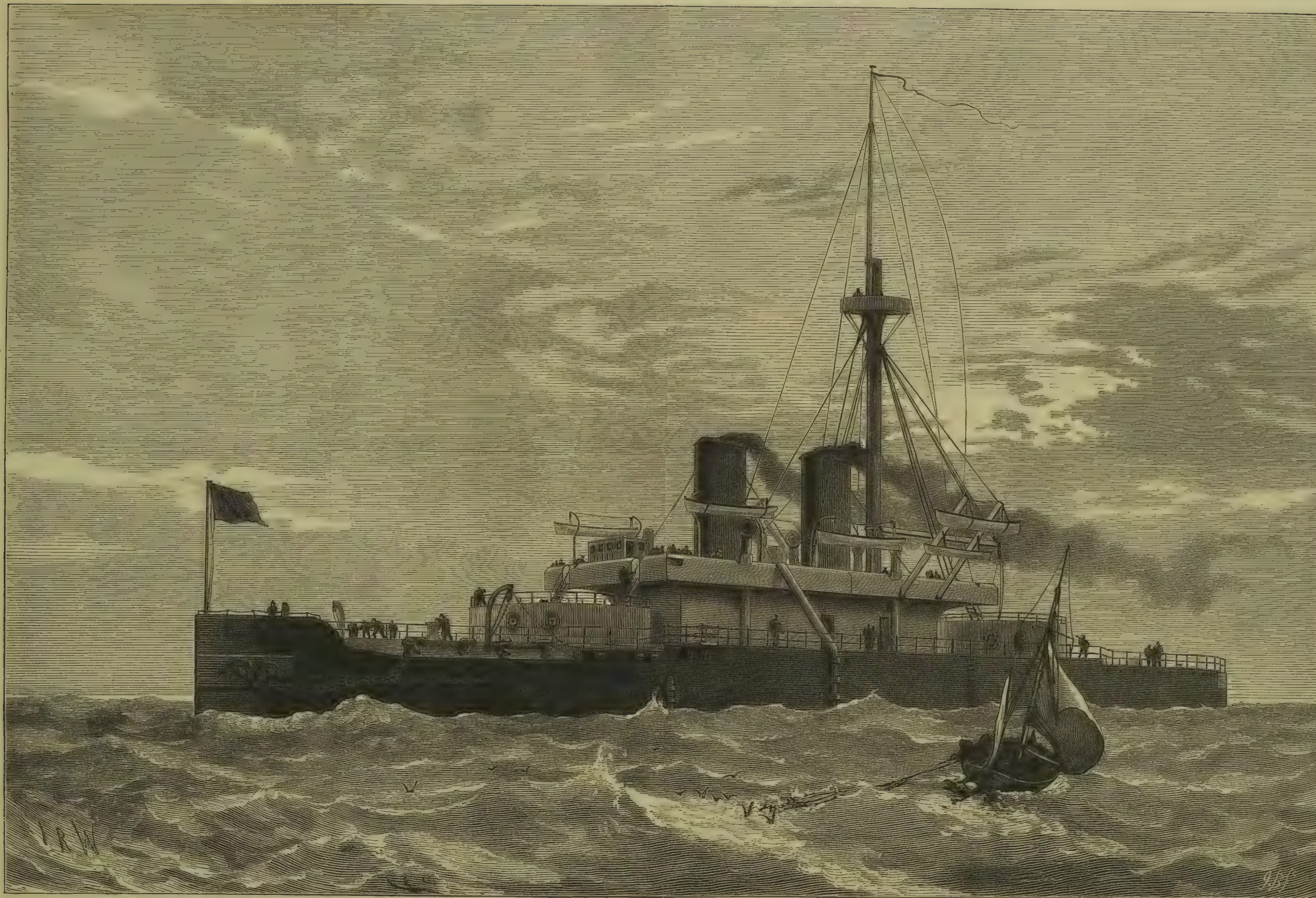
The Duke of Cambridge has become a life governor of the Military Benevolent Fund (40, Arundel-gardens), from which annuities are granted to necessitous widows and daughters of Army officers.

The Hospital Sunday collection at Manchester this year amounted to £4789 7s. 4d., of which the churches contributed £2912 19s. 4d.; the Wesleyans, £494 2s. 4d.; the Congregationalists, £271 3s. 6d.; the Presbyterians, £188 19s. 3d.; the Roman Catholics, £113 0s. 8d.; and the Unitarians, £104 13s. 8d. None of the other denominations raised £100.

At a numerously attended meeting of the operative masons of Edinburgh on Monday night it was, after nearly four hours' discussion, agreed by an overwhelming majority to accept the terms of the masters—viz., that the rate of wages be reduced from 9d. to 8d. per hour from the beginning of May, and no twelvemonths' notice given as formerly.

Early last Saturday morning a farm-house at Chart, Hampshire, occupied only by Mr. and Mrs. Glover, an aged couple, their grandson, aged twelve, and a servant girl named Digby, aged twenty-two, was entered by burglars. The girl, hearing a noise, dressed herself and noiselessly descended the stairs. Seeing two men ransacking a bureau in the sitting-room, she made her way quietly out of the back part of the premises, and, proceeding to two cottages, aroused some labourers, who accompanied her back, and met the robbers as they were making their exit. A desperate struggle ensued, and the burglars ultimately escaped by an open window, leaving behind them two bags containing gold and silver to a considerable amount, which the brave girl had managed to secure.





OUR IRONCLAD FLEET: H.M.S. DREADNOUGHT.





THE WRECK OF THE EURYDICE: DIVERS EXAMINING A WRECK BY THE SUBMARINE LIGHT.

## RAISING THE EURYDICE.

The hull of H.M.S. Eurydice, the training-ship for seamen of the Royal Navy, which was unhappily sunk by a sudden squall of wind off the coast of the Isle of Wight near Ventnor on Sunday, the 24th ult., has since been lying in eleven fathoms of water, with the dead bodies of more than three hundred men. The raising of the ship, by means of lighters attached to her sides, for her removal to Sandown Bay, is not yet accomplished. On Monday last the operations were resumed amid considerable difficulties, the Government arrangements having been unsuccessful. The plan which has been adhered to for about a month has been abandoned, and three private divers—Messrs. F. Davies, A. Sutherland, and Whittaker, of the firm of Siebe and Gorman, the submarine engineers of London—have been retained. Four tugs, the Grinder, Manly, Malta, and Camel, appeared on the scene during the day. An attempt was made to descend to the wreck early in the day, but the tide ran so strongly that it was impossible to do so with safety. The divers managed to reach the vessel during the slack tide in the afternoon, and examined her bows and head-gear. The new plan is to sweep the ship with two steel hawsers and then to lift and carry her between two lighters to the beach.

The electric lamp used by the divers is one of Foucault's latest improvements, and regulates itself according to the strength of the current employed. When the current is too powerful the carbon points recede, and when weak they approach each other, thereby keeping up a light of equal intensity. This lamp will burn in any position and is not liable to get out

of order. This lamp is inclosed in a strong case, with a lens opposite the carbon points, and a smaller one of colour to examine the light before sending under water. This casing is called the lantern; the whole, with the general arrangements of connection, being after designs of Messrs. Siebe and Gorman. This lantern when closed is perfectly watertight, for when the trial in seventeen fathoms took place not a drop of water entered. The lantern is connected to the battery by means of a double cable of two insulated wire, the cable being made of indiarubber, and the two united together by a tape covering. The battery is composed of fifty Bunsen elements placed in boxes of ten, being handier for moving about. The electric lamp will burn for one hour in the open air, but in the lantern it will burn two hours, as the combustion of the carbon points is not so rapid as in the open air—in fact, after a few minutes the light is burning in a complete vacuum when in the lantern.

## H.M.S. DREADNOUGHT.

The Dreadnought, double screw iron turret-ship, armour plated, 10,886 tons, 8000-horse power, was built at Pembroke Dockyard, but has been completed at Portsmouth. With her four 38-ton guns, worked by hydraulic power, this ship will be the most powerful fighting vessel in the world. She is one of the three mastless vessels which were proposed by Mr. Childers; but, though belonging to the same type as the Devastation and the Thunderer, she differs from them in some important particulars, the results of growing experience, and

exhibits the steady development which is being made in modern ships of war. These ships of the Devastation class, in which a vast advance was made, represent the first-class fighting ships, carrying heavier armour and armaments than any vessels previously built, and capable of fighting an action in mid-ocean. For this purpose they have their stability increased by a half-raised unarmoured fore-castle, and by an unarmoured superstructure on each side of the breastwork, protecting the foundations of the turrets, whereby the freeboard amidships is raised to the full height of the breastwork deck. The armament of the Devastation consists of four 35-ton guns. In the sister ship, the Thunderer, the armament was still further increased, and the formidable offensive fire was considerably augmented by the first introduction of hydraulic gun gear. The Dreadnought is a further improvement upon the other ships in various ways; several modifications of the earlier turrets having been introduced in her construction at the suggestion of Admirals Elliot and Ryder. The most important is the erection of a central box, in place of the narrow breastwork of the Devastation. The unarmoured superstructures in the latter ship were added to the original design in obedience to remonstrances from outside, notwithstanding the opinion of the Committee on Designs that the addition was not necessary for safety. In the Dreadnought, to secure a larger reserve of buoyancy and stability, the breastwork has been carried out flush with the side of the ship, by which an armoured wall eleven inches thick is obtained amidship. It was proposed to take advantage of this widening of the breastwork to place the turrets out of line with each other, as in the case



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Fine Black Cachemire Silks, at 2s. 11d., 3s. 6d., and 3s. 11d. per yard.  
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TOOTH-PASTE gives a Beautiful Set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

**THOMPSON and CAPPER'S**  
DENTIFRICE WATER arrests decay in the Teeth and sweetens the Breath.—55, Bold-street, Liverpool, and at 39, Deansgate, Manchester.—Sold in 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; and 8s. 6d. Bottles, by all Chemists.

**BREIDENBACH'S ABRONIA.—The New**  
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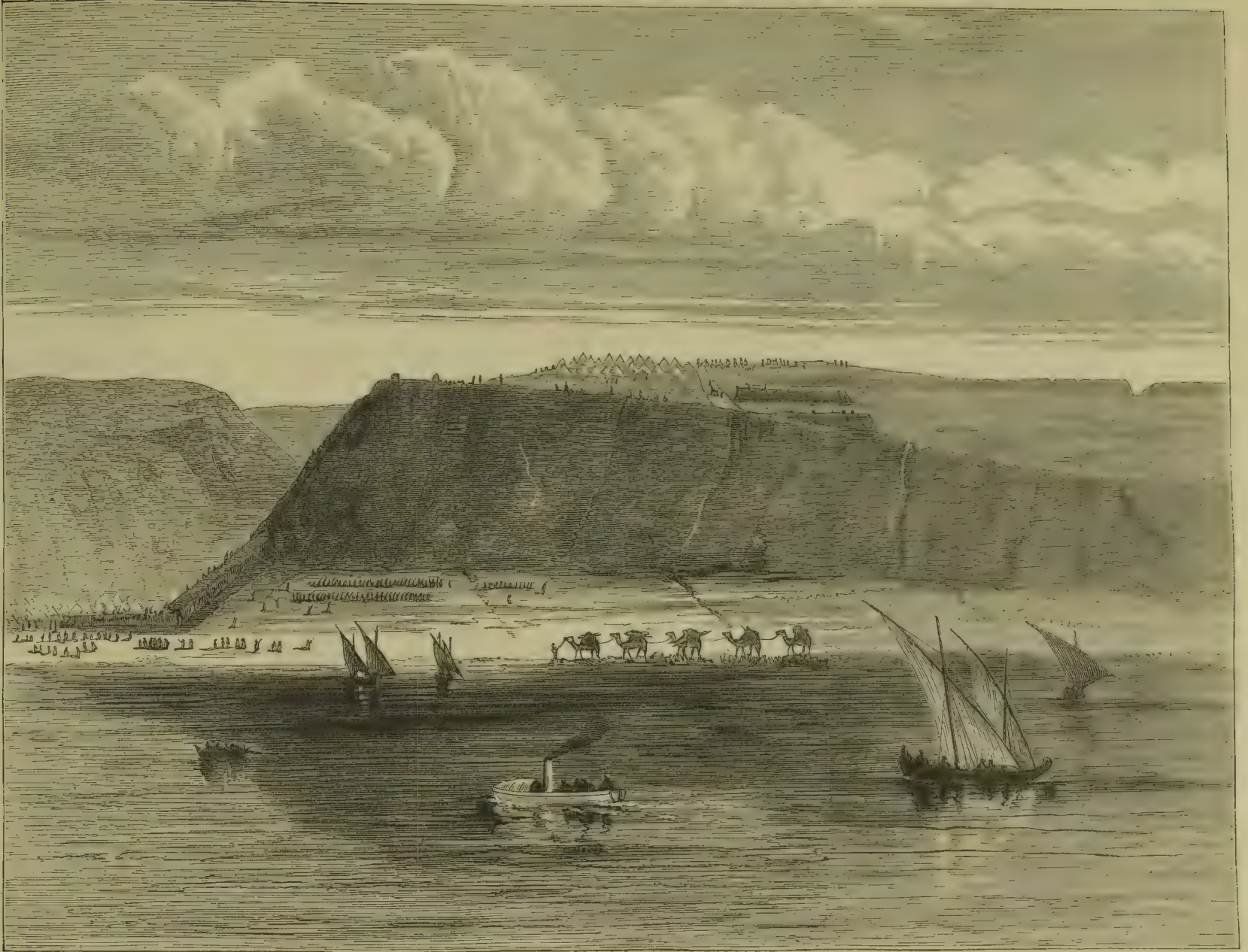
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY APRIL 27, 1878.





THE LINES OF BOULAIR, NEAR GALLIPOLI, FROM THE SEA OF MARMORA.



ARRIVAL OF ARMY RESERVE MEN AT BARRACKS IN LONDON.



## The Extra Supplement.

### THIRLMERE, CUMBERLAND.

An interesting controversy has been waged during the past twelvemonth upon the merits of a scheme by which the Manchester City Corporation propose to transform this beautiful lake into a reservoir for the supply of water to the cotton manufacturing districts of South Lancashire. A Select Committee of the House of Commons, to whom the examination of this question was referred when a Parliamentary enactment for the purpose was asked by its promoters, has reported in favour of the scheme, but with certain reservations and conditions. The opposition was mainly upon the ground of the alleged injury to the picturesque and romantic scenery of Thirlmere, and of some adjacent parts of the Lake District, by the construction of an embankment at the north end of this lake, to stop up its present outlet by St. John's Vale beck, in the direction of Buttermere, thereby raising its waters fifty feet above their present level, submerging the low meadows and headlands of the existing shore; also by the construction of an aqueduct from the new artificial outlet, at the south end of Thirlmere, to convey its water along the vale of Grasmere, and so on to Lancashire. Our large Engraving, presented as the Extra Supplement to this week's Number of the *Illustrated London News*, gives a view of the north end of Thirlmere from the Raven Crag, looking south, where the projected embankment is to be formed. This is a point of view not easily accessible to ordinary tourists. We are indebted to a Manchester artist, Mr. H. Clarence Whaithe, for the sketch from which our Illustration is drawn. Thirlmere is 533 ft. above the level of the sea, and the existing lake is two miles and a half in length, and covers 311 acres. At the north end, where the water passes out to St. John's Vale beck, the gorge is very narrow, and in the centre of the gorge is a large rock, which will serve as a stay to the future embankment. Taking this work as a centre, on one side the embankment will be 116 yards, and on the other 170 yards, making a total length of 286 yards, with a height varying, according to the nature of the ground, from 47 ft. to 61 ft. The present outlet from the beck is 24 ft. By the formation of this embankment the capacity of the lake will be increased from 311 acres to 800 acres. No engineering structures of any kind will be erected on the embankment; and the water will be allowed to find its own level along the sides of the hills. The great addition to the lake thus made will be by the submergence of the low lands at the south end, stretching towards Junmail Raise. At present the lake is separated into two portions by converging to a narrow point at the centre, where it is crossed by a wooden bridge. At this point the lake will be increased to about 600 yards in width, and the bridge will be removed. The only bridge on the lake which will be seen by ordinary tourists passing along the road will be that at the south or Wythburn end. This portion of the lake will be largely increased in extent by the raising of the embankment, and it is asserted that it will present a much finer prospect to tourists than is now obtainable. The most attractive portion of the lake is that which is virtually inaccessible to the public, there being only a narrow and inconvenient bridle-road along the west side, on to Armboth. It is proposed to form a new road, 18 ft. in width, along the whole of the west side, passing under Raven Crag, on to Armboth and through Fisher Crag Woods, round the south end of the lake, to a junction with the existing road above Wythburn. This road will open out views of the most striking scenery of the Legberthwaite Valley, in which Thirlmere lies; and the beautiful wooded eminence of Great Howe, Dale Head Woods, and the whole range of the Helvellyn mountain will be brought into view. It will also command a continuous view of the lake from one end to the other. Two public roads will be formed at the northern end of the lake, from the green in St. John's Valley, by Swaithwaite Bridge and Bridge End Farm to the embankment, and there will thus be a road carried round the whole lake. The new public road up the western side, commanding, as it will, some of the loveliest views, will doubtless make one of the most attractive drives in the Lake District.

It is intended to carry the water to Manchester by an aqueduct, starting at the existing level of the lake from the southern end, and by a tunnel through Dunmail Raise. There will be, in fact, a composite aqueduct of 102 miles in length, partly consisting of fourteen miles of tunnels, partly of thirty-nine miles of a "cut and cover" channel in the ground, and partly, in the case of valleys and rivers, by thirty-three miles of cast-iron syphon-pipes, or in a few cases by bridges. The principal bridges are to be at Caton, near Lancaster, and over the Ribble, beyond Preston. The water will be brought direct to the reservoirs at Prestwich and Denton, the first to supply Salford, and the latter Manchester. This Thirlmere scheme, with a supply of 50,000,000 gallons of water per day, is calculated to cost £3,300,000. The works are to be carried out under the direction of Mr. Bateman and Mr. Hill, engineers to the Manchester Corporation.

### THE LINES OF BOULAIR.

The passage for ships from the upper end of the Dardanelles Strait into the Sea of Marmora lies in front of Gallipoli, a seaport town which was occupied in 1854 by the allied British and French armies, and where the squadron of Rear-Admiral Sir J. Edmund Commerell is now lying at anchor. The town is situated on the narrow neck of a peninsula extending some fifty miles in a south-west direction along the European shore of the Dardanelles, and having the Gulf of Saros behind it, where there are now stationed one or two more of the British war-ships. Across the isthmus, a few miles north of Gallipoli, the Turkish army holds a series of strong fortified positions, with a neutral zone, in width eight kilometres or above five miles, interposed between the Russian and the Turkish outposts. The Russian line extends from the sea of Marmora to the head of the Gulf of Saros, starting from Charkeui to a point slightly to the south of Yenikoi, and ending in the salt marshes which stretch for many miles along the gulf at a point two miles and a half to the south of Kadikoi. The Turkish boundary commences at Hadjali, about a mile from the Sea of Marmora and about eight miles west of Charkeui. It crosses the peninsula traversing the Gallipoli-Adrianople road to a point three quarters of a mile on the Adrianople side of Kavak, and thence to the mouth of the Kavak river, which falls into the Gulf of Saros. Yenikoi is the principal village occupied by the Russians, and Kavak by the Turks.

The Examil lines, on which the Turks are now busily engaged, are of great historical interest; they follow, with little variation, the old works constructed by their ancestors hundreds of years ago, when they first crossed over into Europe. Behind them they collected and massed those myriads who swept over South-Eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna; and now again they are on the same ground preparing to struggle for the possession of almost the last strip of territory over which they hold undisputed sway, except in

Asia. They will constitute a very formidable obstacle to any force advancing from the mainland, which would in addition be subject to fire from ironclads on its flanks; and, even supposing them carried by a series of assaults, there is, before reaching the lines of Boulair, the great advanced redoubt under construction two miles in front of these lines to be encountered. The Turkish force on the peninsula at the present moment is about twenty-five thousand strong, and quite capable of successfully holding their positions against many times their number. The British naval force is quite on the alert, and the watch kept is real and vigilant. The boats of the Agincourt and Hotspur keep night-guard stretched across the Straits from Gallipoli to Tchardak, on the Asiatic shore, and similar duty is done by those of the Swiftsure and Ruby across the bight of the Gulf of Saros. Alternately these two last-named ships cruise along the north shore of the Aegean, looking in from time to time at Enos and Dédéagatch, Lagos, and Cavalla, the southern ports of New Bulgaria as designed by the Russian treaty of peace, ports all now in Russian occupation. The Russians occupy the western shore of the gulf, and have burnt all the Turkish villages on the seaboard and away inland up the mountain side. Their quarters are in the Greek villages, and there is a battery of field guns at Kadikoi. This village, which looks down upon the water from rising ground on the north-west of the head of the estuary, is now the most advanced point which the Russians hold towards Gallipoli and the lines of Boulair, and from which they have a full view of the British vessels riding at anchor under the opposite shore.

### THE ARMY RESERVE.

We give another Illustration, from a sketch taken last week at the entrance gate of one of the London barracks, showing the arrival of some of the men belonging to the Army Reserve or Militia Reserve forces, who were bidden to assemble for duty not later than Friday, the 19th inst., by the Queen's Royal Proclamation displayed on church doors in every parish in the kingdom. Many of these occasional-service men, though doubtless proficient in their military drill and inspired with the virtues of soldiery, had contracted, perhaps, rather more of the domestic habits of civilian life than will be found compatible with the experiences of an actual campaign, even so near home as Aldershot or the Wiltshire Downs. They arrived, in some instances, bringing with them such personal luggage, in trunks and portmanteaus of respectable size, as might be seen in the August holidays on the platform of a northern railway station, where leisurely tourists await the starting of their train for the Lake district or the Scottish Highlands. It is, however, probable that their ideas of what may be allowed for a soldier's kit have already undergone a certain degree of modification, and we make no question of their willingness and readiness to conform equally to the passive and active conditions of military duty.

The Army Reserve may be said to have come really into existence only last year, when the men began to complete the prescribed period of six years' service with the colours. Even up to the present moment the sources from which it is supplied are not complete. The men who are in India and at other foreign stations have to serve an additional twelve months, or seven years altogether, with the colours, before they pass into the Reserve, and from this category the first instalment of about 3000 has yet to become available, and will not join the Reserves before next year. Then the Cavalry and Artillery, in which the term of active service is eight years, have as yet contributed but a few men, and their first yield of importance would not occur before 1879 or 1880. The present is the first year in which the Army Reserve has reached the respectable strength of 12,000 men, but this number is only about one fifth of the muster which, according to the latest careful calculations, will ultimately be reached. With the system in full play, the normal strength of the First Class Army Reserve will be but a trifle under 60,000 men, a figure which, under ordinary circumstances, will be reached by gradual stages. During the next five years, for instance, it is estimated that the force will successively number about 17,000 in 1879, 22,000 in 1880, 28,000 in 1881, 35,000 in 1882, and 45,000 in 1883.

### EASTER IN LONDON.

Fine weather favoured the commencement of the Easter holidays in London, and a large number of pleasure-seekers took advantage on Good Friday of the opportunity afforded by the almost total cessation of business. But, highly favourable as the bright spring weather was for those who sought outdoor recreation, the different places of worship were filled with large congregations. At St. Paul's Cathedral the preacher was the Rev. Edmund Cox, D.D., Chaplain to the Lord Mayor; at Westminster Abbey, in the morning, Canon Farrar, and in the afternoon Dean Stanley; at the Chapel Royal St. James's, the Dean of Westminster; at the Chapel Royal Savoy, the Rev. C. J. Ball, of the Merchant Taylors' School; and at the Roman Catholic Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, Cardinal Manning. Some 30,000 people visited the Crystal Palace, the main attraction at which was a sacred concert. The Alexandra Palace, where there was a sacred musical festival, was also extensively patronised.

Easter Day was observed in many of the London churches by elaborate floral decorations, special musical celebrations, and an increased number of services, which, beginning early in the morning, were numerous attended throughout the day. At Westminster Abbey the attendance was very good, the Dean being the preacher both in the morning and the afternoon. At St. Paul's Cathedral the congregations were also very large. The Dean preached in the morning, Canon Liddon in the afternoon, and the Rev. Edgar Dumbleton in the evening.

The fine weather in the latter part of Easter Monday attracted large numbers of people to all the popular places of amusement and resort in and about London. Earlier in the morning the railways had conveyed many thousands to the seaside, and other places at a distance from town. The number of visitors to some of the favourite resorts of London holiday-makers was, as follows:—Crystal Palace, 61,879; Alexandra Palace, at least 50,000; the Zoological Society's Gardens, 33,506 (which was 5000 fewer than on Easter Monday last year); the National Gallery, 21,200; the British Museum, 12,000 (which was 6000 fewer than last Easter Monday); South Kensington Museum, 26,000 (which was about 2400 fewer than last year); the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington, 6792; the Tower, 2517; the Westminster Aquarium, 20,000; the state apartments of Windsor Castle, 5600; and Kew Gardens, about 46,000, of whom over 5000 passed through the gates between ten and one o'clock. More than 10,000 persons visited the Brighton Aquarium. The volunteers held field-days at Staines, Southgate, Wimbledon, Streatham, and Willesden. In Hyde Park there was a Tichborne demonstration, at which Dr. Kenealy and Mr. Guildford Onslow were the principal speakers. In the City the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs went in state to hear the Spital sermon

preached at Christ's Hospital by the Bishop of Hereford; and in the evening the Lord Mayor gave the customary Easter Monday banquet at the Mansion House.

On Tuesday afternoon the scholars of Christ's Hospital, to the number of over 650, paid their annual Easter visit to the Mansion House, and received from the Lord Mayor gifts of new money from the Mint. Thirteen Grecians received a guinea each; nine probationers, half a guinea each; thirty-six monitors, half a crown each; and 594 boys, a shilling each—making £52 11s. 6d. thus distributed. They had each given them in addition a glass of wine and two plum buns. After the ceremony the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and other civic dignitaries went in state to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the second Spital sermon was preached before them by the Rev. Dr. Cox, Chaplain to the Lord Mayor and Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

### BURKE'S GENERAL ARMORY.

Heraldry, long a favourite study of our ancestors, has of late been rendered popular by the writings of Sir Bernard Burke; but chivalry and romance, architecture and church adornment, are so closely linked with it that it has at all periods retained a firm hold on the imagination. "Heraldry," as the author states, "arose with feudalism, attained its full growth in mediæval times, and now, in the nineteenth century, is prized by all who can show honourable ancestry, or wish to found honourable families." Besides, it illustrates genealogy and history, and is a trustworthy guide in many an obscure pedigree research. The work before us may indisputably claim to be one great authority on all things heraldic.

It opens with a perfect compendium of the "gentle science," divulging the arcanæ of the subject, explaining the blazoning, marshalling, and quaint terms of arms, and giving the minutest instruction to the heraldic student or inquirer; then follows the Royal Armory, descriptive of the armorial bearings of all our Sovereigns from William the Conqueror to Queen Victoria; and, finally, comes "The General Armory" itself, comprising some 60,000 coats of arms, interspersed with curious genealogical particulars, the whole wound up by a collection of thousands of mottoes, a feature in itself attractive and interesting.

The "Peerage and Baronetage," the "Landed Gentry," the "Extinct and Dormant Peerage," and "The General Armory" of the same author form together a comprehensive and most valuable record of as illustrious an aristocracy as any in Christendom.

### POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The French Post Office has announced that from May 1 to Oct. 31 next it will maintain within the Exhibition an office for the transaction of every kind of postal and telegraphic business. This office, which will be designated the "Bureau de Poste et Télégraphie du Palais de l'Exposition Universelle de 1878 à Paris," is intended for the use of persons employed within the building, as well as of visitors who, being uncertain in what part of Paris they will reside, may desire to have their letters addressed to the office in the Exhibition. Letters and telegrams intended for exhibitors or their employés may be addressed to that office, either "Poste Restante" or to the particular stall of the exhibitor. In the latter case, the letters or telegrams will be delivered by letter-carriers attached to the Exhibition post office. Money orders may be drawn upon the Exhibition post office. Such orders will be subject to the same rates of commission and will be issued under the same conditions as if drawn on the General Post Office, Paris.

#### MAILS FOR CUBA.

The postal communication with Cuba being more frequent and rapid via the United States than by West India packet, it has been decided to reverse the present rule as to the route of transmission of mails to that island, and to send all letters, &c., for Cuba by the first mail leaving this country for New York, unless the address shall specify that they are to be forwarded by British or French West India packet.

#### TELEGRAMS FOR THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

The Scilly Islands telegraph having been bought by the Post Office, and the cable connecting Scilly with the mainland having been repaired, messages between Scilly and other parts of the United Kingdom can now be forwarded by telegraph to their destination at the ordinary inland rate of 1s. for the first twenty words, and 3d. for every additional five words, or part of five words—the names and addresses of sender and receiver not being counted.

It is stated that the gentleman who gave £5000 to the Church Missionary Society to found a permanent settlement on Lake Nyanza was Mr. Henry Wilson, one of Sheffield's most liberal Churchmen.

At the annual meeting on Monday of the friends of the Wolverhampton Orphanage, the committee announced that the income during the past year amounted to £10,000, including a donation of £5000 received anonymously from one individual.

The quantity of American meat landed at Liverpool last week was the largest that has yet come to hand. The Guion steamer Wyoming brought 3300 quarters of beef and 1300 carcasses of mutton, being the largest shipment ever made; the Pennsylvania had on board 2121 quarters of beef and 305 carcasses of mutton; the Germania, 1600 quarters of beef and 700 carcasses of mutton; the City of Brussels, 1156 quarters of beef, 200 carcasses of mutton, and 400 dead pigs; the Baltic, 600 quarters of beef and 300 carcasses of mutton; the Erin, 539 quarters of beef and 199 carcasses of mutton; and the Java, 370 quarters of beef. During the week several steamers arrived with live stock. The Java brought 166 head of oxen; the Pembroke, 139; the Lake Champlain, 80; and the Palestine, 65, as well as 40 horses. The totals for the week were 9686 quarters of beef, 3004 carcasses of mutton, 400 dead pigs, 450 live oxen, and 40 horses.

A deputation from the Irish National School Teachers' Association waited on the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, at the Castle, Dublin, on the 18th inst., to ventilate their grievances, and to request his support in Parliament and with the Government in an approaching endeavour to obtain redress. The deputation were introduced by Mr. Meldon, M.P., who presented a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary, and signed by 66 of the 103 Irish members, expressing a hope that Government would during the present Session make such proposals to Parliament, or adopt such other means as would secure in future to the Irish National teachers the emoluments contemplated by Parliament when passing the Special Teachers' Act (Ireland), 1875, which had all but completely failed; and, further, earnestly asked Government without further delay to adopt some means by which the just claims of the teachers might be reasonably satisfied. The secretary of the Teachers' Association read a statement of the claims made by the profession—namely, increased salaries, pension allowances, and residences, and the grounds upon which each was based.





THIRLMERE, FROM RAVEN CRAG; THE PROPOSED SOURCE OF MANCHESTER WATER SUPPLY.



## THEATRES.

## ST. JAMES'S.

On Saturday the new play by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Paul Meritt, entitled "Such is the Law," was produced, and proved to be moderately successful. The new drama has the distinction of also being an "original" play, and on that account deserves support. We cannot say much as to its theme, which we could have wished to have been of a less legal and more æsthetic kind. No doubt there are faults, serious faults, in our laws regarding bigamy and marriage with a wife's sister; but we are not quite sure that a drama like this will help in their removal. It shows, however, considerable ingenuity in its subject and construction, and its dialogue is not without pathos and effect. Miss Ada Cavendish very ably supports the part of the heroine, who suffers from the inconvenience of being a wife's sister, and being also her successor in the matrimonial partnership. The contract is supposed to have been entered into by both in a state of ignorance as to the prior marriage. The situation revealing the fact, and giving occasion for tragic action, concludes the second act in a very effective manner. Another circumstance, too, they are ignorant of—namely, that the first wife was a bigamist, and therefore no real wife of the husband, Mr. George Belfoy—a fact which renders the marriage with the sister perfectly legal. "Such," absurd as it may be, "is the law." In the course of the piece Belfoy is supposed to be dead, but subsequently proves to be alive, and by his timely appearance prevents the ill consequences which were hastening to a fatal issue. The chief agent in these calamities is one Captain Saxby (Mr. Titheradge), whose character and conduct consist of a mixture of good and evil, and who finally repents his misbehaviour, and solves all difficulties by a confession which proves his prior marriage with the first wife. We should have mentioned that the part of Belfoy is performed by Mr. Leonard Boyne. Both gentlemen exerted themselves greatly for the success of the play, and triumphed over many difficulties. There are several minor parts which present opportunities—one that of an old, attached servant, Tom Goatcher (Mr. Charles Kelly), which came out exceedingly well in the delivery; and another of an elderly lady fond of talk and dogmatism, Miss Osbaldiston (Miss Kate Rivers), which maintained a distinguished position as a character-part. We must not forget Miss Katie Brown, who as Little Georgy acted with great naturalness, and contributed a lively incident or two to a plot whose general gloom needed relief. The whole was performed, indeed, with commendable care, and well placed on the stage. The scenery, by Mr. H. Potts, was good, and substantially assisted by some appropriate furniture contributed by Mr. J. S. Lyon, which, with other accessories, may tend to secure the prosperity of the new venture. We trust now that the house is securely placed on the path of success, and that the new play, whatever may be its shortcoming, may prove interesting to the general public.

Three adaptations from foreign drama have been started at three leading theatres as the London Easter offerings this year to the playgoing public.

That at the Adelphi is entitled to the first place. It is named "Proof; or, A Celebrated Case," and has been adapted by Mr. F. C. Burnand from a work by Adolphe d'Ennery and Eugene Cormon, entitled "Une Cause Célèbre," produced last December at the Ambigu, in Paris, and acted by leading French artists with remarkable success. The play is very long, and virtually in six acts; but Mr. Burnand has divided it into a prologue and a drama proper. In the mere idea of the story there is undoubtedly a more than ordinary interest, and in the arrangement of the incidents well-practised constructive skill is shown; nevertheless, from over elaboration of detail, as the story advances it becomes tedious. The basis of it is laid in the unsatisfactory nature of circumstantial evidence. A soldier on the eve of a battle (that of Fontenoy in the year 1745), intrusted with a treasure, hastens home to deposit it with his wife, and is followed by a villain who, to steal it, murders the poor woman, in the hearing of her little daughter, retired to rest in an adjoining chamber, and who is led to think that it is her father who has committed the crime. The evidence is so strong that he is convicted, and condemned to the gallies. These circumstances form the argument of the Prologue. The subsequent drama is devoted to the development of the means by which the hero's innocence is proved, and the guilt brought home to the real assassin. The murdered woman is called Madeleine, and is well played by Miss Louise Moodie; her suspected husband, Pierre Lorange, is carefully personated by Mr. Bandmann, whose style, however, is sometimes grotesquely demonstrative. His Colonel, the Duke d'Aubeterre, who had the disagreeable task of trying the supposed delinquent, was judiciously represented by Mr. Charles Harcourt. His comrade, Chambran, who throughout the piece disbelieves in the soldier's guilt and devotes himself to the discovery of the criminal, was characteristically sustained by Mr. S. Emery. The daughter, Adrienne, has necessarily two representatives—as the little child, Miss K. Barry, and as the grown-up lady, Miss Pateman. The true assassin is ultimately caught in his own trap. Instructed by the papers he has stolen, he assumes the character of Count de Mornas—a proscribed nobleman, who had confided his daughter Valentine to the canoness of a convent. This lady, in the end, is confronted with the criminal, and denies his identity with the father of her ward. Of these characters, Mr. Arthur Stirling, as the villain Lazare, presents a graphic portrait of the confident pretender, whose conduct, always mysterious, might excite suspicion of his real character, but who is nevertheless unmasked with considerable difficulty. The canoness, Madame Deprets, finds an excellent representative in Mrs. Arthur Stirling, and Valentine herself becomes a prominent part in the hands of Mrs. Bandmann. The dialogue is not equal in merit to the plot, which is ingenious enough, and deserves better expression than the text of the drama supplies. In one of the later acts it is exceedingly prolix, and imperilled the success of the performance. This portion of the play must be greatly abridged, and the whole may be then brought within a reasonable time, and the audience relieved from a sense of weariness due to exhausted attention. The inferior parts were adequately sustained; and the costumes and scenery generally deserve commendation. On the fall of the curtain the manager and principal performers were summoned to receive the special applause of the audience, who it was evident had been throughout favourably disposed towards the entertainment, and frequently manifested their approbation.

At the Queen's the special adaptation was from a play of Mosenthal, the author of "Deborah," better known perhaps under the name of "Leah," as acted by Miss Bateman. This drama has many of the merits of the former work; but it is baldly translated by Mr. Bandmann, and might be much improved. Whether, however, it would repay the trouble may admit of doubt—the action, for the most part, repeating that of "La Dame aux Camélias," and presenting Mrs. Rousby in the character of a courtesan. This lady appeared with her arm in a sling in consequence of an alleged assault upon her at the rehearsals by the irritated

adapter. The circumstance naturally impaired the lady's efforts; nevertheless, she struggled valiantly with the inconvenience, and made a decided impression. The play is tragic in its elements, and is called "Madelaine Morel." It is mounted with great care and taste; and one picture in particular—that of a conservatory in the fourth act—does great credit indeed to Messrs. Gordon and Harford.

At the Olympic, Mr. Charles Reade, under the title of "Jealousy," has given an adaptation of a play by Victorien Sardou, written, it is said, for Miss Agnes Ethel, and acted with various fortune in New York and Paris, under the appellations of "Agnes" and "Andrea." It is a tale of the demimonde, in which one Stella, a ballet-dancer, cuts a conspicuous figure. The erring husband is consigned to a madhouse by the jealous wife, from which, however, he makes his escape, and wins her forgiveness. Mr. Reade has made many alterations in the book, and introduced a new character, one Kraft, a theatrical agent, who contributes to the wit of the dialogue. The wife has fallen to the lot of Miss Sophie Young to display, and that of the husband to Mr. Henry Neville. The play is curious, but not likely to be particularly attractive.

At the Globe a slight parody is now made to succeed "A Fool and his Money." It deals with the action of "Pink Dominoes," under the title of "Mind your Shop," the authorship being attributed to Messrs. R. Reece and E. Righton. On Wednesday morning a special performance was given of Mr. Lovell's "Love's Sacrifice," under the direction of Miss Agnes Leonard. The performance throughout was highly satisfactory, especially that of Miss Leonard herself, whose Margaret Elmore is a charming representation.

Sanger's Amphitheatre was opened on Saturday for the Easter holidays, under the management of Miss Virginia Blackwood, with the dramatic version of "Barnaby Rudge" entitled "Dolly Varden," by Mr. G. Murray Wood.

The Royal Park opened on Monday with Mr. Bucalossi's comic opera of "Pom."

We are glad to observe that Professor Pepper has returned to the Polytechnic, and on Saturday lectured on the Chemistry of the Sun, at a length which enabled him nearly to exhaust all that could be said on the important theme selected. The lecture was accompanied with Grand Spectrum Analysis Experiments and other illustrations, including a novel application of the Ghost Illusion. In the large theatre, Mr. W. G. Wills's adaptation of "Pilgrim's Progress" was delivered by Mr. H. Proctor.

"Joseph and his Brethren," duly licensed by magistrates, was performed last Saturday to a crowded house in the Albert Hall, Sheffield. A telegram has, however, been received from the Lord Chamberlain stating that the drama, not having been licensed as a stage play, the performers are liable to heavy penalties, and the piece has consequently been stopped.

The 23rd of the month was, as usual, celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon as Shakspeare's birthday. A meeting of the Shakspearean Club took place, and the Mayor (Mr. H. N. Newton) was appointed president for the ensuing year. Subscriptions were announced, particularly Mr. O. E. Flower's of £4000, to the Shakspeare Fund. The work in connection with the building of the Shakspeare Memorial Library and Picture-Gallery has been begun. Great progress is being made with the theatre portion. The building will be ready for roofing in about a month's time.

On the same day the Shakspeare Festival took place at the Urban Club, St. John's-gate. It was announced that Mr. Henry Marston would preside and Mr. John A. Heraud occupy the vice-chair. Owing to the illness of the former gentleman, Mr. Heraud had to take his place. He apologised for being quite unprepared; but, nevertheless, delivered an exhaustive speech on the genius of Shakspeare, which was much applauded. He spoke of the long list of celebrations, of the varied phases of criticism which had been accepted in all countries as illustrating the unrivalled power of the true father of English literature. He pointed out the anticipation by Shakspeare of almost every turn of human passion or human intellect. A telegram of congratulation was received from the Stratford-on-Avon celebration. Recitations were given by Mr. G. E. Fairchild, Mr. W. E. Church, and Mr. Ferrand.

At the annual meeting of the subscribers to the Shakspeare Memorial Library at Birmingham on Tuesday, it was reported that during the past year 295 volumes had been added to the collection. Altogether, the library contained 6793 works. The most remarkable gift of the year was a splendid album containing portraits of editors, commentators, critics, artists, and actors who have been associated with Shakspeare's works. The volume has been collected and arranged by Dr. F. A. Leo, of Berlin, as some acknowledgment of the facilities afforded him in the consultation of some rare and valuable works. An interesting addition had also been made by Baroness Burdett-Coutts through Mr. Henry Irving, in the gift of a curious volume on the history of "Herne's Oak," removed from Windsor Forest some years ago.

Miss Edith Heraud will give a reading of Shakspeare's "As You Like It" next Thursday, May 2, before the Society for the Fine Arts, 9, Conduit-street, Regent-street.

## MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Richard Lion Heart" (J. B. Cramer and Co.) is a song dedicated to the descendants of the house of Plantagenet; the words (in the patriotic style) by the Countess of Harrington, set to a bold German melody harmonised by F. Weber. The same publishers have recently issued several other effective songs, among them being "Over the crisp white snow," by H. C. Deacon; "Little Golden Hair" and "The Golden Light," by Odoardo Barri; "Ashore" (in the Irish style) and "The Summer of the Heart," by R. F. Harvey; "Yes or No," by E. Reyloff; "The Sea-King" (to Barry Cornwall's words), by C. E. Miller; "I'll be merry still," by W. C. Levey; and "Fare thee well" (to Lord Byron's well-known lines), by A. D. Duvivier. All these lie within a moderate compass of voice and are devoid of difficulty. Messrs. Cramer have also published "La Patrouille," an effective march for the pianoforte, by E. Reyloff.

"Ave Maria," song; and "Oh, if there be a human tear," trio, are favourite pieces from "The Lady of the Lake," published in a detached form by Messrs. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co. Of Professor Macfarren's cantata, from which these are extracts, we have more than once spoken in reference to its entire performance—first, at the Glasgow Festival, in November last, and again when recently given at the Crystal Palace. The same publishers have also brought out a collection of elementary and progressive pieces for the pianoforte, by A. Elmhart, which will be found very serviceable for the purposes of tuition, being written in a pleasing and simple style, with copious indications of the fingering.

Symphonies composed by Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy; pianoforte arrangement—duet (Novello, Ewer, and Co.). This handsome volume contains the five great orchestral works of the composer named, beginning with the symphony in C minor

(one of the remarkable products of his juvenile period), including the admirable series of orchestral movements belonging to his "Symphony-Cantata," the "Hymn of Praise" ("Lobgesang"), his characteristic "Scotch" and "Italian" symphonies, and the "Reformation" symphony, long withheld by Mendelssohn, and only given to the world—in performance and publication—some years after his death. The arrangements are mostly by the composer; and the collection is of special value as enabling pianists to reproduce the essential features of the original scores.

"The Organist's Quarterly Journal."—The thirty-eighth part, forming a portion of the fourth volume of this serial, has just been issued by Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. According to the conditions of the work, the contents consist of original pieces, expressly composed for it. The number begins with a well-written prelude and fugue by W. P. O'Donoghue, which is followed by some clever variations on the well-known air, "Rousseau's Dream," winding up with a skilfully wrought fugue, composed by T. Craddock, of Torquay. Two melodious and flowing preludes (the first in an easy style), respectively by Ignace Gibsons and H. Houseley, close the part, which is worthy of its antecedents.

"Biblioteca del Pianista." (Ricordi.) The latest issues of this remarkably cheap serial consist of Parts 2, 3, and 4 of the works of Muzio Clementi, the father of the modern art of pianoforte-playing. The numbers now referred to comprise a large portion of the celebrated "Gradus ad Parnassum," a collection of exercises which (with Cramer's Studies) will always form an essential basis of pianoforte teaching. The publications now referred to, which are issued at the almost nominal price of eighteenpence each, possess a special value on account of the careful editing of Signor Carlo Andreoli, the eminent pianist, who has augmented the directions for the fingering, and has supplied some useful notes and comments, with directions as to the mode of performance. The great music publishers of Milan, with their branch establishments of Naples, Rome, Florence, and London, seem determined to keep pace with the times in cheapness of price, while also not losing sight of the higher merits of good editing and printing.

"The Universal Edition" of Beethoven's Sonatas (Cunningham Boosey and Co.). Under the above title, a new issue of the grand series of solo pieces by the greatest of pianoforte composers has just been commenced, at a price which is surprisingly small even in these days of cheapness. With the exception of one or two of the larger sonatas, the charge is sixpence each. When it is added that the publication is of the full music size, the engraving, printing, and paper excellent, and that the series is edited and supplied with copious notes and comments by that sound classical pianist Mr. Franklin Taylor, it may readily be conceded that such enterprise is deserving of special success.

## RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN TURKEY.

The Refugee Dispensary which has been established in the Latin Hospital at Pancaldi, near Constantinople, is shown in one of our Illustrations. There is sufficient testimony to the zeal and devotion of the Sisters of Charity of this hospital, and the effectual measures which have been adopted there to relieve some of the numerous refugees who crowd the city and its suburbs. Typhoid fever and smallpox are raging among these poor people; and nearly all places of refuge, especially the great mosques, are at present literally transformed into a hotbed of infection. Our Illustration represents the Dispensary of the Latin Hospital at Pancaldi, where, thanks to the funds supplied by several International Societies of Relief, the Sisters of Charity are daily helping the immense crowd of refugees with medicines and provisions.

The mosque of St. Sophia is, like most of the others, now the home of a great mass of these people, estimated in that edifice alone at 3000 souls. On the ground floor every available inch of room is covered with them; planks have been laid down over the stone pavement, and here the straw mats and beds are spread. A few rudely-painted boxes, bales of clothing and blankets, a pile of copper utensils, a brazier with live coals, sometimes a long gun and a pair of pistols, with an ugly-looking yataghan, are collected beside each of the beds; as each family has its little space and its little rampart of possessions. The women gather and gossip, the men sit in groups and smoke all day long, while the children scamper about, play hide-and-seek among the columns, and shout and laugh until the interior resounds, and it seems like an immense children's play-house. The people seem to be very indolent, and altogether not uncomfortable. They have clothing enough to keep them warm; they cook their food on little braziers; the women wash the clothes in the passage-ways and hang them up in the yard and between the columns; the office of the Turkish Compassionate Fund is near at hand, where bread is distributed, so that no one need starve; there is absolutely nothing to do but to gossip and smoke, and they appear to take the situation very contentedly. From the gallery, which is like a great nest of refugees, the interior presents a strange and peculiar spectacle. It has little of the impressiveness which it had when a few silent worshippers were the only people on that vast yellow expanse of straw mats which covered the floor. The architecture is always grand; there are the same wonderfully rich-hued columns and alabaster walls, the same gold and mosaic ceilings; but with the motley and interesting assemblage of people, now crowding every corner, attention is diverted from the art and architecture of the edifice to watch the people. Here are the same peasants who witnessed, at Eski-Zagra and Kezanlik, the terrible scenes enacted during the first Balkan campaign. From high up in the valley of the Maritza and from across the mountains, from the villages along the Vid, and from Plevna itself, have gathered these refugees, now at rest after their toilsome exodus from their villages and farms. Many of the strong men lie helpless on the rude beds, prostrated—doubtless for the first time in their lives—by wasting illness. The typhus and smallpox are finishing the work which exhaustion and exposure began; and many have made the weary march to die at last peacefully in the trusted place of safety, and perhaps to learn in their last hours that the dreaded and detested enemy has put his foot within the sacred inclosure of the mosque that shelters them. No vigorous steps have yet been taken to send the refugees back to their homes. Spring is come, and with the approach of warm weather the diseases now infesting the multitude will greatly increase; and, unless the refugees are removed into the country, the mortality among them will be frightful. The condition of things in Roumelia does not look hopeful for a peaceful reception of these people, should they return to their homes unescorted.

A return has been presented to Parliament showing the increase and diminution which took place in the year 1877 in the number of persons employed, or in the salaries, emoluments, allowances, and expenses of all public offices or departments. There was a net increase of 698 in the number of persons employed, and of £128,778 in the expenditure.





REFUGEE DISPENSARY AT THE LATIN HOSPITAL, PANCALDI, NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.



DESTRUCTION OF A RAILWAY BRIDGE ON THE GREAT EASTERN LINE, NEAR WALTHAM.



## THE NEW COMMON SERJEANT.

The judicial office of Common Serjeant of the City of London, which was rendered vacant by the promotion of Sir Thomas Chambers to that of Recorder, has been conferred upon Mr. William Thomas Charley, M.P. for Salford in Lancashire, a barrister practising on the Northern Circuit. Mr. Charley is a native of Ulster, having been born in 1833 at Woodbourne, in the county of Antrim, and being the son of Mr. Matthew Charley, of Woodbourne and Finaghy House, in the same county. He was educated at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1856, and afterwards those of B.C.L. and D.C.L. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1865, having in that year obtained the prize exhibition granted by the Council of Legal Education. He was elected M.P. for Salford in December, 1868, as a staunch Conservative and opponent of Mr. Gladstone's measure of Irish Church Disestablishment. He is a special pleader and conveyancer, and has practised on the Northern Circuit with success. He is author of legal treatises on the Judicature Acts and the Real Property Acts of the last four or five years. He is president or vice-president of several Conservative political associations, and Major in the 20th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

The portrait of Mr. Charley we have engraved is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

## PORTUGUESE SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

We give a sketch of a scene on the banks of the Kwa-Kwa, in that region of East Africa between the 16th and 18th degrees of latitude south of the Equator, which extends inland from the Portuguese settlement of Quillimane, on the Mozambique Channel, comprising the lower course of the Great Zambesi and Shiré rivers. The English and Scottish Missions to the shores of Lake Nyassa have repeatedly traversed this country, which had already been explored by Dr. Livingstone and his successors; but Mr. H. B. Cotterill, son of the Bishop of Edinburgh, after visiting the mission station of "Livingstonia" in 1876, performed the feat of tra-



MR. W. T. CHARLEY, M.P., THE NEW COMMON SERJEANT OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

velling across the unexplored region to the north of Lake Nyassa and reaching the seacoast of Zanzibar. He was accompanied by the late Captain Frederick Elton, British Vice-Consul on the Mozambique coast, who unhappily died on this journey. We are indebted to Mr. Thelwall, one of the same party, for the sketch we have engraved, and for several other sketches of places nearer to the Portuguese settlements, and of their mongrel population. The aboriginal natives even of the Nyassa district are far removed from savagery. A great freshwater basin, well stocked with game and fish, has naturally attracted a large population. Living in large villages thickly studded over the country, the people are numerous, extremely hospitable in a rough kind of way, and enjoy a rude plenty. They make iron implements and a coarse cotton cloth; they understand the use of indigo, and manufacture their own tobacco—positive indications that they have reached the point at which they can successfully be dealt with by Europeans, if the proper method be adopted in approaching them. There can be no doubt that the Nyassa is a locality for establishing a combined mission, colony, trading post, and anti-slave trade centre, to prosecute any well-devised schemes for the benefit of the African race, not only by teaching them the Christian religion, but also improving their social condition.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WALTHAM.

One of the serious mishaps occasioned by the storm-floods of Thursday, the 11th inst., in the neighbourhood of London, is the subject of our Illustration. It was the destruction of a railway bridge that carried the main line of the Great Eastern to Cambridge and Norwich over a watercourse at Waltham. This accident had the effect of stopping the through passage of all trains for more than twenty-four hours. As the other main line of this railway, through Colchester, was also stopped during the same period for nearly six hours, great difficulty was experienced by the company in keeping the traffic going. This was nevertheless done, giving really very little inconvenience to the public, under all the circumstances, and to the credit



VILLAGE OF HALF-CASTE PORTUGUESE AFRICANS ON THE KWA-KWA.



of the traffic management. The bridge was washed away owing to some debris from another bridge which came down against it still further damming up the already swollen waters, till these getting behind the brickwork carrying the girders, soon washed it from its foundations. The sketch represents the first failure, just at the time when pile-engines were brought to work to make the temporary bridge. Whilst this work was in progress, under the direction of the company's engineer, the trains were worked up to the bridge on each side, and the luggage and passengers were transferred from one train to the other by a circuitous route across a road bridge about fifty yards lower down the stream.

### NEW BOOKS.

What is a woman of fashion? What, as Sir Robert Peel asked, is a pound? The former question, which is almost as difficult, perhaps, as the latter to answer, has been suggested by the two volumes entitled *Women of Fashion and Representative Women in Letters and Society*, by H. Davenport Adams (Tinsley Brothers), two volumes containing "a series of biographical and critical studies." No doubt, it is very important to have a taking title for a book; and no doubt frivolous readers, who are the great majority, would be more likely to be caught by a bait that savoured of fashion than by any other. It is a question, though, whether, with the exception, perhaps, of the Countess of Blessington, any one of the ten ladies upon whom the author has bestowed a share of his biographical and critical studies would be properly classed, as regards their most striking characteristics, among "women of fashion." Would Lady Mary Wortley Montagu? Would Sarah Jennings, afterwards Duchess of Marlborough? Would Sydney, Lady Morgan? Would either of the celebrated Misses Berry? Would Madame D'Arbly? Would Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald? Would—now really—Charlotte Brontë or Harriet Martineau? Yet these are the names to be found in the tables of contents appertaining to the two volumes. One would be inclined to say that we understand generally by the term "women of fashion" women for whom we can say nothing else, women who move in what are called the upper circles, women who spend a great deal of money or of credit, women who give and go to a great many parties, women who put in an appearance wheresoever the booths of Vanity Fair are pitched, women who ride and drive in the Park and on the road, women who change their dresses some half-dozen times a day, women who consider it a religious duty to be presented at Court, women who probably put money into the pockets of Madame Rachel and her sisterhood; women, in fact, who make up the greater portion of what is commonly known as society, but who do little or nothing else and have little or no other claim to anybody's notice. Nor can it be said that any one of the nine names is that of a lady whose light has hitherto been suffered to lie hidden beneath a bushel, or of a lady whose characteristics have hitherto escaped the most careful investigation on the part of biographers and critics. There must be many a man who, from his reading, knows far more about Lady Blessington and Lady Morgan and the rest of them, than from his personal experience and intercourse, he knows about his own nearest relatives of their sex, unless he may happen to know just a little more about the wife of his bosom. An exception, however, must be made in favour of one name; it may fairly be doubted whether the public are quite so familiar with Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald as with their own kith and kin. A woman of fashion, however, is precisely what she was not. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Simpson; she was a farmer's daughter, born on Oct. 15, 1753, near Bury St. Edmunds. She was endowed by nature with beauty, talent, a romantic disposition, and an impediment in her speech. The romantic disposition generated in her quite a passionate desire for "seeing the world;" and the imperfection of her utterance, with that contrariety which is not uncommon in the affairs of mankind, seems to have had a stimulating rather than a deterrent effect upon her in her dream of gratifying the above-mentioned desire by going upon the stage. So, at eighteen years of age, she ran away from home, and, with all her loveliness and all her romance to make so dangerous a step more than ordinarily perilous, she launched herself, alone and unprotected, upon the ocean of life in London. She was almost miraculously preserved from shipwreck; she soon fell in with and married Mr. Inchbald, the actor, and on Sept. 4, 1772, she appeared for the first time upon the boards. She never became a great actress. She was left a widow at twenty-six years of age; but, though she had as many suitors as the semi-fabulous Penelope, she appears to have refused them all, in consequence, it is more than hinted, of a hope that she might become Lady Bunbury, wife of the celebrated Sir Charles Bunbury, who pertinaciously "dangled at her heels," but who "never got beyond friendship." In her sixty-ninth year she died; and "the admirer of genius will find her grave in old Kensington churchyard, by the side of the monument which Canning raised to the memory of his only and beloved son." Meanwhile, though she had almost failed as an actress, she had won a considerable reputation in the field of authorship with farces, comedies, and novels. The criticism of those novels, "A Simple Story" and "Nature and Art," forms the most interesting portion of the few pages devoted to the "study" of herself and her career. She was bold, clever, beautiful, industrious, economical to the verge of parsimony, very fond of money, but not close-fisted towards others; she visited, or was visited by, persons of distinction in the world of fashion and of literature; but, though she was eminently literary, she was anything but fashionable. Of the other "studies" it has already been stated that the subjects are not by any means new, and it may be added that they may be found elsewhere treated with greater fullness and, perhaps, in a more masterly and appreciative style; but, on the other hand, the rising generation may, and almost certainly will, know nothing of the sources from which the ampler information may be derived, and that generation cannot fail to be gratified with the "studies" contained in the two volumes under consideration. The "study" of Harriet Martineau is not so remarkable for profundity of criticism as for truthfulness, plain speaking, and independence; and the estimate of that extraordinary woman is likely to meet with very wide acceptance.

Competition-wallahs, if nobody else, may be expected to find quite a storehouse of instruction and suggestion, as well, perhaps, as of amusement, in the two volumes entitled *Life in the Mofussil*, by an Ex-Civilian (C. Kegan Paul and Co.), in which the experience of a "civilian in Lower Bengal" is recorded with a somewhat superabundant minuteness of detail, so far as the requirements and expectations of the general reader are concerned. It will be different, no doubt, with the special reader, the reader who has held or holds, or looks forward to holding, a position in the Bengal Civil Service. The author does not plunge into the middle of things, but commences with "the voyage out," and concludes with a sad account, for which all his readers will be sorry, of the way in which he was "invalided home," in danger of his life, with all his "comparatively youthful aspirations cut off," and compelled, at the peremptory

commands of his medical attendant, to relinquish the service and retire, after only about twelve years, it is understood, of active employment, upon a pension of £350 a year. It is pleasant, and speaks volumes for the author's sterling nature, to see how very far he is from allowing his own melancholy break-down to blind him to the advantages of the service in which he at one time had fair hopes of reaching high rank, with the concomitant emoluments. Not that he blinks the drawbacks: he sets them very clearly before his readers. He dubs the climate "exhausting;" and he roundly asserts that "from April 1 to Nov. 1 there are very few Europeans in the plains of Bengal who can say that they feel really well." He dwells also upon "the enforced separation from children, more severely felt by those who marry young, and possibly from wife." Nevertheless, he pronounces the service from which he was so prematurely removed "the finest career in the world;" and he says unhesitatingly that "any young man, not having very special interests in England, who obtains an appointment in the Indian Civil Service is to be envied." To be sure, he never tried any other service; but, as a general rule, from time immemorial, even before the days when Horace's "lazy ox" would fain have tried the saddle, and his "saddle-horse" would fain have tried the plough, mortals have always affected to think that their neighbours are less heavily weighted than themselves. At any rate, our author appears to be an exception; he evidently considers that the Bengal Civilian is not as other men are, but very much better off. And be it remembered, by the way, that he has depicted in his pages "the life and work of a civilian in Lower Bengal, where the country is peaceably settled, and there is a total absence of military excitement." His opening chapter, which has a slight smack of silliness, does not prepare one at all for the sound sense, solid judgment, manly views, and useful information for which many of the subsequent chapters are noticeable. The second chapter contains a tolerably entertaining and, for some readers, helpful description of "life as a student in Calcutta." A "journey up country" is described in the third chapter, together with a sojourn at Patna. In the fourth chapter of the first volume the author is established as "assistant magistrate and collector;" and the story of his official career, varied with the usual incidents of "pig-sticking" and other sport, including horse-racing, is begun and continued with great regularity to its disastrous close. The story cannot be called momentous, but it is certainly interesting, especially for those who contemplate a similar career; and it contains a great many sketches, facts, and observations which will not only astonish and probably dismay the ordinary reader, but which deserve the attentive consideration of persons in authority. The author writes in a very hopeless strain about Christianising the natives and about amalgamating or associating with them. The modern missionary, he observes, is not a Xavier, as he ought to be to do much good; and, as for cultivating native society, the obstacles seem to him to be insuperable. "How can you be on friendly terms," he asks, "with a man who believes that your very touch defiles him, and who would not eat his food if, in passing, your shadow had happened to fall on it?" And he adds that "if newspaper reporters could see what really went on in the domestic privacy of the native potentates presented to the Prince of Wales, after their interviews, I fear their accounts, if true, would not have been quite so flattering and satisfactory." How, then, is a hold to be obtained and maintained, until, if ever, the prejudices of caste be modified, of the native's affection and ungrudging respect? The author seems to point out the noblest and the surest means—unimpeachable morality, integrity, justice, dignity, and whatever else is a virtue, on the part of Europeans. And it is gratifying to read his testimony that "the personal power of civilians for good or evil is very great indeed," and that, "with one or two exceptions, from the highest to the lowest, all the members of my service whom I have known have felt this deeply and acted accordingly." Unfortunately, a few black sheep among a flock of white ones are so very conspicuous that they are likely to attract a disproportionate amount of attention and cause their more numerous companions to be disregarded and forgotten. Besides, men are not nearly so much impressed by a great deal of righteousness as they are by a very little iniquity.

Professor E. S. Beesly, whose name is well known as that of no ordinary scholar and no mean authority upon historical questions, has collected into a volume, entitled *Catiline, Clodius, and Tiberius* (Chapman and Hall) some articles contributed by him, in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869, to the *Fortnightly Review*, though "Necker and Calonne," the title of the fifth and last article, do not, of course, belong to the same domain of history as the Romans. Catiline forms the subject of one article, Clodius of another, and Tiberius of two articles; and the Professor's object appears to have been in all cases the same—namely, to apply a little of that whitewash which it is the delight of our age to bestow upon the blackest characters of history; and to prove, what nobody has ever denied, that the arch-fiend himself is not so black as he is painted. Whether any good is effected by the process, at any rate in the case of those who have been dead and gone for centuries, may fairly be doubted. It is all very well if you can show to demonstration that the accepted arch-fiend was really an arch-angel; but, if all you can show is that a certain scoundrel was not quite so great a scoundrel as he has hitherto been considered, the game may appear to the majority of plain folk to be hardly worth the candle. It is, for the general purposes of appreciation, sufficient to divide the prominent personages of past times, as the Kings of Israel and Judah are divided by the chronicler, into those who did good in the sight of the Lord and those who did evil in the sight of the Lord. And, if so, there will be little hesitation about the category to which we should consign Catiline and Clodius, to say nothing of Tiberius. Professor Beesly teaches us that Catiline and Clodius owe the detestation with which their memories are always regarded to the malignant and extravagant misrepresentation of Cicero; and that Tiberius the Emperor, whose previous life for fifty-six years, as Tiberius the soldier and statesman, had been, to all appearances, exemplary, has been the victim of "systematic detraction, sly insinuation, and open invective" on the part of Tacitus, who depended for his information upon the untrustworthy memoirs of the clever but infamous Agrippina. It is impossible to follow the Professor through his earnest, learned, ingenious, and, to some minds, convincing course of argument; but no great injustice, perhaps, will be done him if it be hinted that he seems to rely a great deal upon unsatisfactory hypothesis and suggestions of improbability, even if it really be improbable that the withdrawal of restraint should convert, no matter how old he may be, a hitherto outwardly admirable man into a monster. As for the article containing the two short sketches of Calonne and Necker, one may perhaps be pardoned for failing to see the object of it; the sketches, however, are smartly done, and the treatment, if not elaborate, is effective.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed the Earl of Rosslyn to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

#### SIR COURTENAY HONYWOOD, BART.

Sir Courtenay Honeywood, seventh Baronet, of Evington Place, Kent, J.P. and D.L., died on the 17th inst., at 19, Sackville-street. He was born March 5, 1835, the only son of Sir John Edward Honeywood, sixth Baronet, by Mary, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Charles Hughes Hallett, and succeeded, at the death of his father, in 1845, to the baronetcy conferred, in 1660, on Sir Edward Honeywood, Knt., of Evington, in consideration of his services to King Charles II. He married, Aug. 23, 1855, Annie Maria, second daughter of William Paynter, Esq., of Camborne House, Richmond, Surrey, and leaves a large family. The eldest son, now Sir John William Honeywood, eighth Baronet, was born April 15, 1857, and married, Aug. 22, 1877, Zaidée Emily Isuelte, eldest daughter of John Bodychan Sparrow, Esq., of Gwyndu, in Anglesey. Sir Courtenay held for some years a Major's commission in the East Kent Mounted Rifles, and served as High Sheriff of Kent in 1860.

#### GENERAL SIR J. CAMPBELL.

General Sir John Campbell, C.B., K.C.S.I., died on the 22nd inst. at Edinburgh, in his seventy-seventh year. He entered the Madras army in 1820, and in 1834, according to official despatches, displayed "active zeal, intrepidity, and judgment" in dealing with the savage tribes in Orissa known as the Circars. In 1836 he was specially mentioned by the Chief Commissioner of the Madras Presidency for an affair at Oodigherry, when, "gallantly charging the rebels with his little band of six troopers, he killed ten men and took one prisoner," a feat which so intimidated the natives that they never afterwards ventured to show themselves in any numbers. In 1837 he was appointed principal assistant to the Commissioner in Goomsur, took part in the severe campaign against the Khond tribes, and was employed in 1841 in suppressing human sacrifices in the Orissa Hills. In 1842 he went with his regiment, the 41st, to China, and during that expedition so distinguished himself as to attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and the third class of the Order of the Bath. In 1847 the Marquis of Tweeddale, Governor of Madras, recommended Colonel Campbell as agent in Khond, where the practice of human sacrifice had been restored; and he commanded the Goomsur expedition, which utterly put a stop to human sacrifice and to infanticide among the Soorada tribes. Between 1837 and 1854 he was instrumental in rescuing 1506 men and women who had been destined for sacrifice. Colonel Campbell returned home in 1854, was created a Knight Commander of the Star of India in 1869, and attained the rank of General in 1872.

#### COLONEL THE HON. J. C. STANLEY.

The death of Colonel the Hon. John Constantine Stanley, second son of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, by the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry Augustus, thirteenth Viscount Dillon, and heir presumptive to his brother, Lord Stanley of Alderley, took place on the 23rd inst. Colonel Stanley had been ill only a few weeks, and his death has been a great shock to the members of the family. The late Colonel Stanley was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, and was born Sept. 30, 1837. He served with his regiment during the Crimean War, and subsequently was aide-de-camp to his Excellency Lord Canning, the Governor-General of India. The late Colonel Stanley married, in August, 1871, Susan Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Keith William Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth.

#### MR. HORE-RUTHVEN OF HARPERSTON.

Walter Hore-Ruthven, Esq., of Harperston, in the county of Wexford, whose death, at the age of ninety-four, is just announced, was the representative of the very ancient family of Hore of Harperston, being the eldest son of William Hore, Esq., of Harperston, by Eleanor Catherine, his wife, daughter and heiress of Sir Simon Bradstreet, Bart. He married, in 1806, Mary Elizabeth Thornton, Baroness Ruthven in her own right, and had, with junior issue, an eldest son, William, who died in 1847, leaving an eldest son, Walter James, now Lord Ruthven in the Peerage of Scotland, who succeeded his grandmother, Feb. 13, 1864, and is married to Lady Caroline, daughter of Philip Yorke, Earl of Arran, K.P.

The deaths have also been announced of—

The Rev. Felix Laurent, on the 13th inst., at Saleby Vicarage, aged eighty-four.

Thomas King Atkinson, Esq., J.P., of Carlisle, on the 11th inst., at Silloth, Cumberland.

John Orr Ewing, Esq., of Levenfield House, Dumbartonshire, on the 15th inst., at Cannes.

William Willmott, Esq., late Comptroller H.M. Customs, on the 10th inst., at The Limes, Hawkhurst, aged eighty-three.

The Rev. John Horsley Dakyns, D.D., Vicar of Holy Island, Northumberland, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-eight.

Major-General Alfred Wintle, late R.H.A., youngest son of the late James Wintle, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, on the 16th inst.

Charles Henry Smith, Esq., of Derwenwawr, Glamorgan-shire, and Loxden House, Tenby, on the 11th inst., at Tenby, in his seventy-fourth year.

Major-General Donald Mackay Scobie, late H.E.I.C.S., Bombay Army, on the 9th inst., at Keoldale, Sutherlandshire, in his seventy-third year.

Charlotte, Lady Tuite, wife of Sir Mark Tuite, Bart., and daughter of R. H. Levinge, Esq., of Levington Park, in the county of Westmeath, on the 9th inst.

James Stopford, Esq., LL.D., eldest son of the late Right Hon. Edward Stopford, Bishop of Meath, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of the Rev. Jemmet Browne, on the 14th inst., aged sixty-nine.

Miss Sarah Bates, of Milbourne Hall, Northumberland, daughter of the late Colonel Ralph Bates of that place, and representative of an old Northumbrian family, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-five.

Georgina Maria, Mrs. Colquitt-Craven, wife of Goodwin Charles Colquitt-Craven, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Brockhampton Park, near Cheltenham, and daughter and heiress of the late Fulwar Craven, Esq., of Brockhampton and of Draycott-Fitzpaine, Wilts, on the 10th inst.

The Rev. William Busfield, of Upwood, in the county of York, late Rector of Keighley and Rural Dean, on the 12th inst., at The Hermitage, South Cave, East Yorkshire, aged seventy-six. He was son of the Rev. Johnson Atkinson Busfield, D.D., by Mary Susannah, daughter of Joseph Priestley, Esq., of White Windows.

The Rev. James Booth, LL.D., F.R.S., Vicar of Stone, Aylesbury, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-one, a distinguished scientific scholar, the author of "A New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," the editor of a volume of the "Speeches and



Addresses of the late Prince Consort," and the promoter of the new system of competitive examinations. He was eldest son of Mr. John Booth, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours.

Mr. John Thomson, of Kelswick House, Whitehaven, at the residence of his son, the Archbishop of York, on the 18th inst., in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was chairman of the Whitehaven bench of magistrates, and took a leading part in many local undertakings and companies.

Henry Kyle, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Laurel Hall, Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, on the 13th inst., at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged sixty-seven. He was son of Samuel Kyle, Esq., and nephew and heir of Robert Kyle, Esq., of Laurel Hall, whose estates he inherited. In 1868 he served as High Sheriff for the county of Londonderry.

The death of Bishop Selwyn has been speedily followed by the announcement of the decease of one of his former suffragans in New Zealand, the Right Rev. William Williams, D.C.L., late Bishop of Waiapu, whose death happened at Napier, New Zealand, on Feb. 9 last, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Born about the commencement of the present century, Dr. Williams took his Bachelor's degree at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, in the year 1825, having been already ordained Deacon and Priest, with a view to missionary purposes, by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London. He was sent out at an early age to preach the Gospel to the Maoris of New Zealand under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, and was appointed Archdeacon of Waiapu by Bishop Selwyn almost immediately after the arrival of the latter at Auckland. He held the archdeaconry down to the year 1859, when he was consecrated to the Episcopate. He resigned the charge of his see last year on account of increasing age. According to Crockford's "Clerical Directory," Bishop Williams was the author of an essay on "Christianity among the New Zealanders" and also of a "Dictionary of the New Zealand Language."

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN MAY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mercury on the 3rd; she is near Mars during the evening hours of the 5th and 6th, being to the right of the planet on the former, and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Jupiter, being a little to the left of the planet, during the morning hours of the 22nd; she is near Saturn during the morning hours of the 26th and 27th; she is near Venus during the morning hours of the 28th, and near Mercury on the 30th. Her phases or times of change are:—

New Moon	on the 2nd	at 50 minutes after	0h.	in the afternoon.
First Quarter	" 9th	" 32	" 10	" afternoon.
Full Moon	" 16th	" 31	" 2	" afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 24th	" 37	" 1	" morning.

She is nearest the Earth at midnight on the 13th, and most distant from it on the evening of the 25th.

Mercury sets on the 1st 52 minutes after sunset, on the 6th he sets at nearly the same time as the Sun, and from this day till July 3 he sets in daylight. On the 6th he rises at about the time of sunrise, and on this day will pass over the Sun's disc, the time of external contact at ingress is 3h. 12m. p.m.; the internal contact at ingress is at 3h. 16m. p.m.; the least distance of centres, 4 min. 47 sec., will be at 7h. 0m. p.m.; the internal contact at egress is at 10h. 45m. p.m.; and the external contact at egress is at 10h. 48m. p.m. Mercury rises on the 16th at 3h. 52m. a.m., or 18 minutes before sunrise; on the 21st at 3h. 37m. a.m., or 26 minutes before the Sun; on the 26th at 3h. 23m. a.m., or 34 minutes before the Sun; and on the last day at 3h. 11m. a.m., or 41 minutes before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 3rd, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th, in his descending node on the 7th, a second time this year; at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 17th, stationary among the stars on the 19th, and again near the Moon on the 30th.

Venus is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 14m. a.m., or 1h. 21m. before sunrise; on the 11th at 2h. 55m. a.m., or 1h. 22m. before the sun; on the 21st at 2h. 37m. a.m., or 1h. 26m. before sunrise; and on the last day at 2h. 20m. a.m., or 1h. 32m. before the Sun. She is due south on the 1st at 9h. 5m. a.m.; on the 15th at 9h. 3m. a.m., and on the last day at 9h. 4m. a.m. She is at her greatest western elongation (46 deg. 7 min.) on the 2nd, near Saturn on the 6th, near the Moon on the 28th, and at her greatest distance from the Sun on the 30th.

Mars is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 11h. 36m. p.m., on the 11th at 11h. 24m. p.m., on the 21st at 11h. 9m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 53m. p.m., or 2h. 50m. after sunset. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 10m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 53m. p.m., and on the last day of the month at 2h. 34m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 6th.

Jupiter rises on the 1st at 1h. 37m. a.m., on the 11th at 1h. 0m. a.m., on the 21st at 0h. 22m. a.m., and on the 30th at 11h. 43m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 5h. 59m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 7m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 5m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 21st, and stationary among the stars on the 25th.

Saturn is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 3h. 30m. a.m., or 1h. 5m. before the Sun; which interval gradually increases to 1h. 25m. by the 11th, to 1h. 48m. by the 21st, and to 2h. 15m. by the last day, the planet rising on this day at 1h. 38m. a.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 22m. a.m., on the 15th at 8h. 32m. a.m., and on the last day at 7h. 34m. a.m. He is near the Moon on the 26th.

#### H.M.S. EURYDICE.

The following information has been received at the Admiralty from Admiral Sir C. Key, dated Bermuda, April 17:—"Charles F. Butler, ordinary seaman, left behind by Eurydice, in Bermuda Hospital; Hy. Smith, Private Royal Marines, of Terror; James R. Clymo, A.B., of Argus; and Samuel Broad, ordinary, of Eurydice, were discharged from hospital to Eurydice on leaving."

Lord Henry Lennox, M.P., makes a special appeal on behalf of those rendered destitute by the capsizing of the Eurydice. As far as is at present known there are between forty and fifty widows, 170 parents, and from sixty to seventy other relatives who were partly, and in many cases mainly, dependent upon those who have perished, and have therefore claims on the fund. Even this number may be further increased when all the applications are received. It is calculated that £20,000 will be required in order to administer a minimum of relief to all the sufferers. Of this sum about one half has been collected. As soon as the subscription lists are closed the whole of the funds will be handed over to the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, who have undertaken the distribution of them. Prince Louis Napoleon has, through M. Pietri, forwarded the Lord Mayor £20 in aid of the fund now being raised at the Mansion House for the relief of the distressed relatives of those who perished in the Eurydice. The fund now amounts to nearly £4000.

There will be a military service in St. Paul's Cathedral on

May 28, when five military bands will accompany the choir, and there will be an offertory on behalf of the sufferers by the loss of the Eurydice after a sermon by the Chaplain-General.

#### CHESS.

##### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A M (Moscow).—Accept our best thanks for the card containing the moves in the correspondence match. When the games have progressed a little we shall have pleasure in publishing them.

A R G (Clement's-inn).—The cutting inclosed in your letter is an extract from Richard Penn's Maxims and Hints for Chessplayers. A cheap edition of the "Hints" was published by Murray, Albemarle-street, in 1855, but it must now be out of print.

C W (Guildford).—We are very glad to hear from our old correspondent again. The problem shall have due honours in due time.

O S C (St Leonards).—Thanks for your attention. Good players do not always play well, and the game forwarded lacks point.

R T K (Brighton).—The end game is interesting, but it will require much examination before your solution can be pronounced sound. I. K to B 3rd strikes us as an important defence omitted from your analysis. We shall be glad to hear from you on this point.

J G F (Ramsgate).—Thanks. Your wish in respect of No. 6 is noted.

W W (Guildford-street).—We read your reviews of our problems with much pleasure. Continue them by all means.

Onsow (Mayfair).—The position shows promise, but it is much too elementary for publication. Try again.

PROBLEM No. 1782.—Many correspondents having assumed that this Problem can be solved by 1. P to B 3rd, we think it desirable to point out that the defence to that move is 1. Q to K B 7th; and if White then plays 2. Q takes Q, Black's answer is 2. P to Q 5th, after which there is no mate on the following move.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1780 received from W A C, W S Beeston, Ryecroft, and W Warden.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1781 received from H M Pridaux, G H V, C H Govett, J G Finch, R H N B, Emile Frau, G Rushby, H Beummann, Wanstead, Maud and M B W by telegram, A Wood, G H Lea, P S Shenale, J R B Arkley, W S Beeston.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1782 received from Tonks, W Searle, W A C, U K S, Cant, H M Pridaux, W S R J G Finch, Wanstead, Polichinelle, Roussin, W Weatherstone, E L G, A F, Felix Mosley, G H Lea, Copiapino, P S Shenale, E F Vulliamy, Hereward, Dr F St, Painter (Shepherd's-bush), R D Skuse, Eustochus, C H Stepan, The Alphabet, R H Brooks, N Rumbelow, W S Beeston, J de Honsteyn, H Burgher, W Nelson, Simplex, R Roughton, C Darragh, W Alston, R Schofield, A R G, M Meredith, Americana, Triton, L of Truro, C S Cox, P Hampton, Leonora, A R G, M Meredith, Americana, Triton, L of Truro, C S Cox, P Hampton, Leonora, and Leon, R T K, J Lyndford, S Threlfall, L Sharswood, Paul's Book, Orson and Valentine, N Ingersoll, M Whiteley, S Adams, B Robson, Robin Gray, N Brock, J Wontone, B R S, A Ellmaker, H R L, W Cowell, S Western, G Fosbrooke, T R Y, T W Hope, F G V, D Leslie, L Burnett, B Parkinson, St J E, E Worsley, T Edgar, Mechanic, W O Dutton, and Black Knight.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMA No. 14 received from J de Honsteyn, Woolwich Chess Club, N Rumbelow, E L G, Cant, B Roughton, and A Ellmaker.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Kt to Q 6th (ch)	K to K 4th	3. B to Q B 7th.	Mate.
2. P to Q 5th (a B)	K takes Kt		

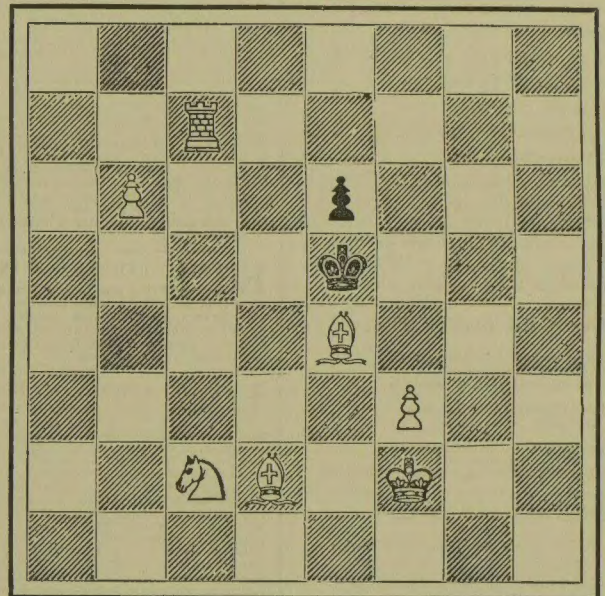
WHITE.		BLACK.	
1. Kt to Kt 6th	B P takes B*	3. Q to R 7th	Any move
2. Kt to Q B 6th	P or B takes Kt	4. Q or Kt mates accordingly.	

\* We have not space for the innumerable variations arising in the solution of this fine composition; but with the aid of the key moves the student should have little difficulty in discovering all that is left untold in the main line of play given above.

#### PROBLEM No. 1784.

By RICHARD BEUTHNER (Leipsic).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

#### CHESS IN LONDON.

The following interesting Game occurred recently between Messrs. H. E. Bird and W. N. Potter, two of the best English players. (Cunningham Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to B 3rd	Kt to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to R sq
3. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K 2nd	20. B to Q 4th	P to B 6th
4. B to B 4th	P to Q 4th	21. K R to Kt sq	
5. B takes P	B to B 5th (ch)		
6. K to B sq	Kt to K B 3rd		
7. Kt to B 3rd	Castles		
8. P to Q 3rd			

He would gain nothing by taking the Bishop. After the moves 8. Kt takes B, Kt takes B; 9. Kt takes Kt, Black, we are disposed to think, can afford to give up the "exchange," playing Q takes Kt.

8. Kt takes B  
9. Kt takes Kt  
10. Kt takes B  
If he had played 10. P takes P, White has a good answer in 11. Q to R 6th.

11. P to K 5th  
12. B takes P  
13. B to Kt 3rd  
14. Kt takes P  
15. B to B 2nd  
16. Kt takes B  
17. Q to B 3rd  
If 17. Kt to K 4th, there follows 18. Q to K 4th, and, should Black continue with 18. P to B 6th, then 19. B to Kt 3rd.

and, after a few more moves, the game was abandoned as drawn.

#### CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the West Yorkshire Chess Association will be held at Leeds on the 27th inst. Tournaments for four classes of players will be arranged; and the prizes, in addition to the competitors' entrance-fees, will include ten guineas presented by the Leeds Chess Club. The president of the association for the current year is Mr. John Rhodes, of Leeds.

A new and enlarged edition of "Chess Gems," compiled by Mr. J. A. Miles, of Fakenham, is now in the press and will shortly be published. The book will contain over seven hundred problems, and will be divided into three sections—the first devoted to the works of old masters; the second, to those of English authors, living and deceased; and the third, to problems by European and American composers. The new book will have a historical value peculiar to itself, from the arrangement of the problems, which are to be placed in the order of the date of their composition, instead of, as hitherto, being classed according to the conditions of the solution. The student will thus be enabled to trace the progress of the art of problem construction during a period extending over several centuries down to the present time. Only a limited number of copies will be printed; and intending subscribers should therefore address the author, Mr. J. A. Miles, Fakenham, Norfolk, as soon as possible.

#### WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 4, 1877) of Mr. George Moffatt, late of No. 103, Eaton-square, and of Goodrich Court, Hereford, who died on Feb. 20 last at Torquay, was proved on the 16th inst. by Charles Morrison, Walter Morrison, Sir Thomas Erskine May, and Robert Moffatt, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate, including leasehold property, being sworn under £350,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £500 each, and some other legacies; the portions of his three daughters, with the amounts they are entitled to under settlement, is made up to £100,000 each; and the residue of his personalty he gives to his son Harold Charles. Goodrich Court, with all his real estate in Herefordshire, and all his real estate in the City of London, or elsewhere, the testator devises to the use of his said son Harold Charles for life, with remainder to his first and other sons according to seniorities, in tail.

The will (dated Nov. 28, 1876) of Sir George Gilbert Scott, late of Courtfield House, South Kensington, and of No. 31, Spring-gardens, who died on the 27th ult., was proved on the 11th inst. by the Rev. Melville Horne Scott, the brother, and the Rev. Thomas Scott and John Henry Scott, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £120,000. The testator bequeaths to his executors £200 each; to his son Dukinfield Henry, £3000; to his servant, John Pavings, £200; and there are various provisions as to the carrying on of his business by his sons George Gilbert and John Oldrid. The residue of his property he leaves between his four sons.

The will and four codicils (dated March 28, April 27, and June 28, 1876, and March 14, 1878), of Dame Mary Anne Elizabeth Price, the widow of Sir Robert Price, Bart., of Foxley, Herefordshire, late of No. 1, Lowndes-square, who died on the 18th ult., were proved on the 6th inst. by Thomas Price and John Leonard Tomlin, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. There are numerous and considerable legacies to relatives, friends, and servants, and £500 to the Hereford Infirmary; the residue of her personalty, including the money she has a power of appointment over under the will of her brother, Uvedale Thomas Shudd Price, the testatrix leaves upon trust for her nephew, Major Robert Baker, his wife and children; her real estate at Northfleet, Kent, and at Mongewell, Oxford, with the advowson of the Rectory of Mongewell, and the advowson of the Rectory of Cromarsh, Oxford, subject to the interests therein created by the will of her said brother, she devises to the use of her cousin, the said Thomas Price, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons, according to their respective seniorities, in tail male.

The will and codicil (dated July 3 and Aug. 3, 1877), of Mr. Richard Bright, M.P., late of Stocks, Hertfordshire, who died on Feb. 28 last, were proved on the 4th inst. by Mrs. Emma Katherine Bright, the widow, and Tyndall Bright, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £14,000. Subject to some bequests, the testator gives his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated Sept. 27, 1876) of Colonel the Hon. Augustus Henry Archibald Anson, formerly of Queen's-gate-terrace, South Kensington, but late of Cannes, in France, who died on Nov. 17 last, was proved on the 13th inst. by the Hon. Mrs. Amelia Maria Anson, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £4000. The testator, subject to the payment of his debts, funeral and testamentary expenses, gives, devises, and bequeaths all his real and personal estate to his wife.

The will (dated June 27, 1877) of Lieutenant-General Henry George Hart, late of Biarritz, in France, who died on the 24th ult., was proved on the 12th inst. by Arthur Fitzroy Hart, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. With the exception of his military books and manuscripts, which he gives to his son Arthur, he gives all his property (including the copyright of his Army Lists) to his six children.

In addition to the provisions made in Sir William Stirling-Maxwell's will (of which an abstract appeared in our last issue) the *Morning Post* states that the deceased Baronet has, by his Scotch disposition, bequeathed £100 to each of his six executors, £4000 to Lady Elizabeth Leslie Melville Cartwright, £4000 to Lady Susan Melville, £3000 to Lady Emily Hamilton, £3000 to the Hon. Carlotta Norton, £2000 to Miss Everard, £2000 to Mr. John Stirling, eldest son of the late Mr. William Stirling, Jamaica, £5000 to Lord Napier and Ettrick, £4000 to his factor, Alexander Young, £300 to his butler in Scotland, £500 to his butler in London, £500 to his coachman, £300 to his housekeeper, and a year's wages to each of the several servants in his employment at the time of his death who shall have been with him four years previously.

The *Liverpool Mercury* states that under the will of Mrs. Harvey, widow of the late Mr. Robert Ellison Harvey, the Liverpool charities and other local religious and benevolent institutions are benefited to the extent of £12,800. The art-gallery will also receive the framed oil and water-colour paintings and drawings belonging to the deceased.

Several fishing-boats arrived at St. Just, Cornwall, on Monday with enormous catches of mackerel. One boat caught 20,000 fish, another 18,000, two others 15,000 each, while a fifth boat netted 12,000 fish.

A meeting of the tenants of the late Lord Leitrim was held on the 18th inst. at Moville, at which strong language was employed in condemnation of the statements made of him by Mr. O'Donnell in Parliament, and a petition was adopted demanding an investigation to establish their "utterly baseless character."

Mr. Bright attended the annual Good-Friday conference of the Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire Sunday School Association at Rochdale yesterday week. The right hon. gentleman, having traced at length the influence of the Sunday school upon the morals, manners, and education of the rising generation, and having pointed out the effect which the establishment of board schools is having upon religion, proceeded to argue that one of the special duties of a Sunday-school teacher was to instil principles antagonistic to war of any kind or on any pretext.

The Midland Counties Sunday School Conference was held at Leamington on the 19th inst. At the morning sitting the chairman (the Rev. J. Woods) said that the Education Act made scholars more numerous and better educated; and if Sunday-school teachers intended meeting the requirements of the age or promoting children's spiritual welfare, they must thoroughly understand that cultured teaching was quite as necessary in Sunday as in week-day schools. The tone of the discussions was generally adverse to the management of Sunday schools being absorbed by the Church. In the afternoon Mr. Councillor Edwards, of Birmingham, conducted a model senior class, and Miss Barnett a model infant class. A public meeting was held at night in Dale-street Wesleyan Chapel, when addresses were given by various ministers and friends on questions connected with Sunday schools.



**NOTICE.—ROYAL WORCESTER CHINA,**  
from the celebrated ROYAL PORCELAIN WORKS can be obtained from OETZMANN and CO., Complete House Furnishers, 67 to 79, Hampstead-road, who are also the SOLE VENDORS of the CLOPATRA TOILET SERVICES (ever, basin, &c., complete—nine pieces), from 10s. 6d. per set.—Descriptive Price-Lists of the same can be had post-free on application.

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**SUBSTANTIAL ARTISTIC FURNITURE.**  
**OETZMANN & CO.,**  
**HAMPSTEAD-ROAD,**  
**NEAR TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.**

**FURNISH THROUGHOUT.—OETZMANN**  
and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, HAMPSTEAD-ROAD, near Tottenham-court-road, Cabinet Factory, Albany Works, Drummond-street, Bedding Factory, Eagle-Place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishing Ironmongery, China, Glass, Paper Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

**THE IMMENSE RANGE of PREMISES**  
formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOW-ROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PANTHEONIC VANS, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

**DRAWING-ROOM SUITES.**  
OETZMANN and CO.—Elegant Drawing-Room Suite, richly-carved Italian Walnut Wood; upholstered very soft and comfortable, in best Rep, consisting of a Couch, two Easy Chairs, and six Chairs, price 15 guineas; ditto, very handsome design, upholstered in rich Pekinade, made and finished in superior style, 20 guineas; ditto, very elegant design, richly upholstered in finest Satin, and finished in the best possible manner, 35 guineas. Also a variety of other Drawing-Room Suites, in Black and Gold, Early English, and other designs.

**ARTISTIC CANE WINDOW BLINDS**  
and SCREENS.—These fashionable blinds can now be had from stock or made to order in any size or design; also Cane and Wicker Chairs, Ladies' Needlework Mounts, Flower Stands, &c., in colours or black and gold. Prices considerably below those usually charged for these goods. Descriptive Price-List post-free. OETZMANN and CO.

**THE NEW CARPET, ANGLO-PERSIAN.**  
These elegant Carpets, of which Messrs. OETZMANN and CO. have the exclusive sale, are of first-class British manufacture, have all the style and appearance of real Persian Carpets, with the same beauty of design and colouring, at little more than the price of good Brussels, and are very durable. Price-List, post-free, on application. For the convenience of those residing at a distance, a large piece, showing the border and centre of Carpet, sent on receipt of 6s., which will be deducted from price of Carpet or refunded upon return of pattern. Hearth Rugs to match, 4ft. 6in. long by 3 ft. wide, £1 11s. 6d. A large Stock of real Persian Carpets at reduced prices.—OETZMANN and CO.

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**FURNISHING IRONMONGERY**  
DEPARTMENT.—Superior Electro-Plate Tea and Coffee Pots, Spoons, Forks, Cruets, &c. (quality guaranteed); best warranted Table Cutlery, handsome Oval Vases, from 3s. 11d. upwards; Dish Covers, Japanese Toilet Sets, full size, bath, hall, and can, various neat designs in colours, 8s. 11d. per set. Kitchen Ironmongery of every description. Mats, Matting, Brooms, Brushes, Pails, &c. Bronze Umbrella Stands, from 3s. 9d. Table Lamps, complete, good style, 3s. 11d.—OETZMANN and CO.

**CHINA and GLASS DEPARTMENT.**  
Alexandra Pattern Toilet Services (ever, basin, &c., complete, nine pieces), 7s. 11d.; handsome ditto, 9s. 9d.; Richly-cut Decanters, 7s. 6d. per pair; Cut Wines, from 2s. 6d. per dozen; superior ditto, richly cut, reduced to 6s. 9d. per dozen; Gift Clocks, under glass shades, from 18s. 9d. upwards; Cottage Clocks, from 6s. 9d. each; elegant Lustres, Vases, Parian Figures, &c.

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HOUSE FURNISHERS, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road (three minutes' walk from Tottenham-court-road and Gower-street Station, Metropolitan Railway). Lowest prices consistent with guaranteed quality. Open on Saturdays, and on Saturdays at Four o'clock. Descriptive Catalogue post-free.

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GLASS SERVICES are original in design, effective in appearance, and unequalled in price. Dinner Services from 23s. 6d. the set for twelve persons, complete, with 15 per cent discount for cash on or before delivery. Table Glass Services from 23s. 6d. the set for twelve persons complete.

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Plain light stem glass 23 5 6 Light engraved glass .. 5 15 6  
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NOVELTIES and ART WORKS in POTTERY and GLASS can only be obtained at their Depot, 202, 203, and 204, Oxford-street, and 30, 31, and 32, Orchard-street, Portman-square, W., where the specialities for the season are now on view. Fifteen per cent allowed on all cash payments.

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ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. "Absolutely Pure."—See analyses, sent free on application.

ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Soda, Potash, Seltzer, Lemonade, and also Water without Alkali.

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ELLIS'S RUTHIN WATERS.—Crystal Springs. Corks branded "R. Ellis and Son, Ruthin." Every label bears Trade Mark.

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THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES.  
Pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Universally recommended by the medical profession. Dr. Hassall says:—"The whisky is soft, mellow, and pure, well-matured, and of very excellent quality."—20, Great Titchfield-street, W.

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The Black Pine Apple tissue Grenadine, 20 yards for 10s. 4d.  
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400 Pieces of the celebrated DEGOVE, at 4s. 9d.  
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Choice Stock of NEW GOODS in COSTUMES, Dress Materials, Washing Dresses, and Printed Fabrics.—Piccadilly and Regent-street.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF  
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**GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.**

**JAMES EPPS and CO.,**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.**

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Civil Service Gazette"**  
says:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shanty by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"All the Year Round"**  
says:—"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Euston-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Land and Water"**  
says:—"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cocoa bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought a brief account of the cocoa and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Court Journal"** says:—"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

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Guide says:—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."

**EPPS'S COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.**

**BOILING WATER or MILK.**

**GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.**

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"John Bull"** says:—"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—that of Messrs. Epps and Co.—now sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute, which its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'flesh-forming' and 'heat-giving' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Christian World"**  
says:—"If I am to take cocoa," said I, "I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Euston-road."

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Naval and Military"**  
Gazette says:—"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularise this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1839, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity of Messrs. Epps's productions have secured. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

**EPPS'S COCOA.—"Morning Advertiser"**  
says:—"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Mr. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want; speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

**NEW YORK.—EPPS'S COCOA.**  
Depôt—SMITH and VANDERBEEK, Park-place.

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A. Delafosse, 64, Panbourg St. Honoré.  
Each packet or tin is labelled thus.  
**JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.**

**JAMES EPPS and CO. are also Makers of**

**EPPS'S GLYCERINE JUJUBES, for**

**THROAT IRRITATION and COUGH,**

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